The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6552. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

First Day of the Great Mass-Convention in Pittsburg.

Gen. Hawley Temporary and Gen. Logan Permanent President.

Earnestness and Enthusiasm of the Veterans.

Speeches by Burnside, Hawley, Logan, Garfield and Others.

Trumbull's Interest in Vallandigham's Release During the War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—All the auspicious omens concerned in the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors have been fulfilled. Indeed, all the promises have been exceeded by the reality. If the very strongest terms were used in characterizing the enthusiasm, the harmony, the high moral and intellectual standing of the entire body of delegates, to one who had not been present they would seem to be mere exaggeration. And still no terms that could be used would be too strong to give expression to some of these features of the gathering. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and could be measured by comparison with no great Convention or meeting in the country recently, if ever. Indeed, many who have attended all the great Conventions for years, declare they never saw anything like it. Those of less experience in conventions are entirely carried away, and will not admit that any other such a powerful display has been or can be seen again.

The enthusiasm in the Opera-house began to show itself with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." At the close of the first verse the entire Convention rose and gave cheer after cheer. At the close of each succeeding verse the whole body joined in the refrain, and the excitement increased to the close. The first mention of the name of Grant was received with repeated cheers and almost deafening shouts. The appearance of Burnside renewed the shouts, and Gov. Geary with a brief speech, very eloquent in parts, produced an intense excitement, causing a brief period of confusion, which was soon subdued. The excitement became so intense, the progress of the business of organization was much retarded.

Gen. Burnside closed his brief speech by nominating Gen. Hawley for Temporary Chairman. Gen. Hawley was greeted by a renewed burst of applause. He made a speech of considerable length, chaste in language, full of fine thought and noble sentiments and eloquent in delivery. He made a deep impression on the Convention. His brief review of Gen. Grant's military career was listened to with the closest attention, and met with by by far the heartiest expression of approval.

After Gen. Hawley concluded his speech, he succeeded in holding the Convention down to work till the temporary organization was completed. Then a recess was taken for dinner. In the afternoon the permanent organization was effected by the selection of Gen. John A. Logan for permanent Chairman, the appointment of the Vice-Presidents and the Committee on Resolutions. This ends the business of the Convention, except the selection of an Executive Committee for next year and the adoption of the resolutions, which will be done at to-morrow morning's session. Then the speaking began in good earnest, the speeches before made having been merely incidental to organization.

Gen. Logan met with a magnificent reception, showing how dearly he is held in esteem by his old comrades. Any man which will be present at such a demonstration. He made one of his very best speeches on taking the chair. He made an earnest defense of the right of soldiers to meet together for a political object, and showed why it was particularly desirable now that they should unite to uphold the principles for which they had fought.

But the climax of the enthusiasm was reached when Hon. Henry Wilson was introduced. The close of Gen. Logan's speech was the signal for a call by a few in one part of the hall who had learned that Wilson had arrived. The name once taken up, was caught by the whole Convention and shouted for several minutes. Mr. Wilson was escorted to the stage, the Marine Band playing a march. His appearance was the signal for a renewal of the shouts. When order was restored he made a very brief speech and he retired amid shouts of "Go on," "Go on."

Gen. Garfield and Gen. Woodford each made a brief speech, which was most telling in effect. Gen. Garfield made a speech which must surprise the Greeleyites, who were busy all Summer in claiming him for their party, referred to Mr. Sumner's assertion that the time of the soldier was past. Gen. Garfield said this was the first time in his life he had ever invoked the soldier element in a political contest. Now he thought the time had come when that element should be invoked, and he boldly called that element into this contest. The soldiers were ready to stand by and live by the principles for which they had fought till those principles were crystalized into eternal history. This sentiment evoked a response unmistakable in its indorsement. Gen. Garfield's numerous admirers found him taking a bolder position than they expected, for he has never been one of those who believed military service to be the only or the greatest recommendation for political preferment.

Gen. Woodford also referred to the figure by which Mr. Sumner had spoken of Gen. Grant as a sentimental color. "We thank him for that figure," said Gen. Woodford. "Oh, how dear to us in the past were the regimental colors! That color we will never strike." Gen. Woodford's speech was a sharp answer to some of the slanders on the President, and was well received.

Gen. Noyes was introduced, but as the time when the Convention had agreed to give up the Opera-house for the day had arrived, he only spoke a very few sentences. He was received with no less marks of esteem than any of the others. The day was one of excitement and enthusiasm, and, to the veteran soldiers composing the Convention of intense enjoyment. As old memories of thrilling scenes were touched by the speakers, many an eye was filled with tears. There was sentiment and pathos and the feeling evoked was well at times touching. The latter could have been made to order, the former came spontaneously from hearts filled with patriotic impulses.

The Convention has astonished everybody by its greatness, and few are yet able to comprehend it. Today the Reception Committee fed 25,000 people. This included only those who arrived today, and not even the entire body of them. The number which is estimated upon this basis of strangers in the city is, today, 40,000 or more. To-morrow, 80,000 or 100,000 persons will be in the city, if the weather continues pleasant.

With the exception of a brief meeting in the Opera-house, which will be held at 10 o'clock, the exercises of the day will be in the open air.

The city, and nearly all Pennsylvania will spend the day as a holiday. Part of the manufactories of Pittsburg were closed today, and the employers found they would have no more than half their forces present. Nothing was publicly said this morning, but nearly all the shops had to close today. The decorating has continued all day, and many private buildings have been trimmed at great expense. There are many novelties which are well worthy of mention.

If only the weather holds good there will be a display to-morrow night beyond all attempt at description. The citizens have spared no pains nor expense. It is really wonderful how much they have accomplished. At least $40,000 will have been expended by the citizens of Pittsburg when the Convention is over.

To-night there is speaking in all parts of the city, in halls and in the open air. All the bands and clubs are out serenading, and wherever an old soldier of any prominence is discovered he is dragged out and made to respond, or at least bow and be cheered. Many of the Clubs have torches and transparencies. Amid all is the most perfect good order, and a noticeable freedom from the drunkenness usually to be expected in so large a crowd as such a time. The remarkable success of the Convention demonstrates the fact that the soldier element is united all over the country in support of the Republican Party and its candidate for President. The soldier element of the country and of Pennsylvania is also united in the support of Hartranft. No man could have a warmer reception or elicit, publicly and privately, more decided expressions of confidence. Especially is he held in favor by the old soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, who knew him instinctively. They say they knew him as a brave, capable, honest, and modest soldier. They believed him honest then and believe him honest still, and are convinced the charges against him are slanders uttered for political effect. Some resolution expressing such a feeling will be passed by the Convention. It will be the offspring of a spontaneous determination in the Convention to defend a soldier felt to be wrongfully accused. When ever his name was mentioned in the meeting, which happened three or four times, it was the signal for great applause, and when he responded to long-repeated calls to appear on the platform, he was most generously received.

Proceedings of the Convention.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—The Convention was called to meet at 11 o'clock, but the delegations were not seated till near 12½. Then followed music by the Marine Band of Washington, after which the "Star-spangled Banner" was sung by 200 choristers, assisted by the different bands and the audience.

GEN. SWEITZER'S SPEECH.

At its conclusion, Major Samuel Harper came to the front of the stage and introduced Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, who then delivered the welcome address. He said:

COMRADES: In the name and in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburg and of the State of Pennsylvania, I bid you a welcome among us. I greet you as the representatives of valiant patriots, who, at the call of their country, went forth to do battle for her honor and her flag. With the trials of war now over, and in the full enjoyment of the glorious results, a nation saved and united, with all its people free, it is pleasant to come together again to keep up the memory of past events, to thank the Providence that has carried us comparatively unharmed through years of fiery trial, and to drop a tear over those whom the same Providence had appointed to die, in order that a great nation might live. What recollections throng us as we look back to that day, but little more than eleven years since, when the blow struck at our country's flag by a traitor band thrilled like an earthquake shock through the length and breadth of our land. Among the earlier of the more important engagements of the war was the battle of Antietam, on whose anniversary we meet today. It occurred just ten years since in the darkest hour of the Republic. The campaign of the Peninsula had terminated disastrously, and the Army of the Potomac had been withdrawn. Here the General went into a thorough description of Antietam, and reviewed the character of the contest in which the country was then engaged. In conclusion, the General said: "It only remains for me to express the wish that your visit may be pleasant and profitable, and that your action while here may contribute materially to the maintenance of the facts and principles for which you fought, and to the vindication of the great Captain, who led you to victory, and who, at the head of the nation, has been as true, efficient and successful, as he was at the head of her armies in the field; and, my comrades, may you long survive to enjoy the consciousness of duty well performed, and the peace you have so honorably earned.

Gov. Geary also welcomed them on behalf of the State. He extended a cordial welcome to the national soldiers and sailors to Pennsylvania.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of Gov. Geary's address, Gen. Burnside addressed the Convention, giving an account of the origin of the Convention, after which he said:

COMRADES: You have before you a great duty to perform, second only to that which devolved upon you when you left your homes to battle for the preservation and integrity of the nation. It is but a few short years since you returned to your peaceful pursuits, and you now find yourselves confronted by a formidable coalition, composed of bad and weak men, who were either in open hostility to the authority of the Government, or in active collusion with the enemies of their country during the time of its greatest trouble. This combination has been enhanced in numbers by the desertion of a few disappointed, discontented and dispirited men who acted with the Republican Party during the war, and a large majority of whom have been heavy weights upon the Republican Party ever since. I had, during the war, a slight personal experience which illustrates the course which these men pursued. All my comrades of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will remember that I was compelled by a sense of duty to arrest Mr. Vallandigham for treasonable conduct during the war. You will also remember that I gave him fair warning, by issuing General Orders No. 38. In disregard of that order, he continued to counsel resistance to the authority of the Government, and I arrested him. Mr. Lincoln, in his kindness of heart, urged me to release Mr. Vallandigham, and gave me the names of distinguished citizens who told him that I had made a very serious mistake in making the arrest; that Mr. Vallandigham would be considered as a martyr, and that the political enemies of the Administration in Ohio would at once make him their standard bearer as candidate for Governor, and elect him by an overwhelming majority. I represented to Mr. Lincoln that I was upon the ground, and knew the situation better than these gentlemen, and that Mr. Vallandigham should not be released unless superior authority so ordered. Mr. Lincoln said to me that he would not interfere, but had simply given the advice at the instance of prominent citizens, among whom was Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois. What was the result of this decision of Mr. Lincoln's declining to interfere, as he was urged to do by Mr. Trumbull and others. Mr. Vallandigham was put forward as the candidate, and was beaten by that gallant old war-horse, Gov. Brough, by over one hundred thousand majority. The action of the people of Ohio at that time demonstrated their loyalty to the Government, and I doubt not that their action in the present campaign will be quite as strongly illustrated.

I will not detain you, comrades, by discussing the political questions of the day. You will have them fully discussed by other people who are skilled in public debate; besides I am quite satisfied that you are fully posted upon such topics. Men that have served in the field and staked their lives and reputations upon an issue so important to your country, cannot approach a political canvass like the present without appreciating keenly the real issues of the contest. It will not be amiss for me, however, to say that I join you in the belief that Gen. Grant has been a gallant soldier; that he has done service to his country in the field, which cannot be overestimated; has conducted the affairs of the Government since he has been Chief Magistrate with great discretion and integrity, and has shown himself every way favorably disposed to peace at home and abroad, and entirely free from personal self-seeking aggrandisement. We are here to express to the country our continued confidence in Gen. Grant and our purpose to elect him as President for the second term. I am quite sure we do not make ourselves misunderstood today by expressing any ill-feelings toward our late enemies in the field, because we have no such ill-feelings, and we know that the hatchet is buried, and we are disposed to do all in our power to cooperate with the people in all sections of our land in forwarding the prosperity of our country; but for rulers, comrades, let us select men who in the hour of their country's peril were true. Let us, of all things, refuse our support to men who believe that there was right of secession.

And now, comrades of Pennsylvania, I desire to express to you a hope that comes from my heart. Gen. Hartranft, your candidate for Governor, was my old comrade and tried friend. He went into the field with us at the first battle of the war, and joined the North Carolina expedition at Annapolis. From that time until the end of the war we were together on the fields of Roanoke, Newbern, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Campbell's Station, Blue Spring, the Rapidan campaign, from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court-house. He proved himself an efficient and gallant soldier. Comrades of Pennsylvania, it is clearly your duty, without reference to politics, to see that so gallant and true a commander is not harmed by the malicious slanders of designing politicians. You have but for a moment to think of the course pursued during the war by his opponent, Mr. Buckalew, in order to find the strongest reasons for a firm support of Gen. Hartranft. Comrades, my personal duties require me to leave you before the deliberations of our meeting are concluded. As you all know, I have never in my life solicited an office, and never expect to do so. I am, therefore, speaking unbiased sentiments. I beg of you to make every honest effort to re-elect Gen. Grant, and to elect Gen. Hartranft to the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It gives me great pleasure to announce that the National Committee propose to you as your Chairman one gallant old comrade, so well known to every soldier in the land, Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut. And now, comrades, let us join in an appeal to our late enemies in the field, the Confederate soldiers, to step in front to obliterate the great wrong they have done their country.

Gen. Hawley then came forward, and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on him in a short address, which elicited repeated and earnest applause.

Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the National Veteran Committee, handed the President a roll containing the names of 50,000 soldiers in favor of the Re-election of Gen. Grant.

The roll of States was called, and Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions appointed.

While the Secretaries were preparing the roll of States and Territories, Gen. Hawley read a number of letters and telegrams from different sources to the Convention. A dispatch was read from the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, of New-York, who, with a thousand of their friends, are celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Antietam. They sent their greetings to their old comrades, and promised to meet them in November for Grant.

A letter from Gen. Grant, under date of Long Branch, Sept. 9, was also read. The letter has been previously published; but the reasons which the General assigned for declining the invitation to participate in the proceedings of the Convention were enthusiastically received.

The Convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention on reassembling united in singing "The Battle-Cry of Freedom." A letter was then read from Gen. Sickles, also the following, from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, received by the Chairman:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 12, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. DUDLEY: I appreciate highly the honor of your invitation to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg on the 17th, but regret that I cannot be present, having promised to be in Northern Michigan with my family at that time. In the dark days in which the unity and nationality of the Republic were imperiled they were at the perilous front. In these brighter days of peace, it is but fitting that they should have front seats and receive also the justice and gratitude of their countrymen.

Yours truly,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

TO COL. L. E. DUDLEY, Chairman.

A delegate now moved that the 50,000 soldiers here assembled in Convention send a greeting to Gen. U. S. Grant, President, with the assurances that they will give him their united support in November. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary read a communication from Ex-Confederates in New-Orleans expressing sympathy with the Convention, a conviction that Grant's re-election was necessary to the peace and security of the country, and charging upon Greeley responsibility for the calamities and misfortunes of the Southern people.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, for President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents.

The report was adopted unanimously, with great applause.

The Convention then united in singing in long meter the doxology, and adjourned at 5 o'clock, to re-assemble to-morrow morning, when the Committee on Resolutions will report.

WISCONSIN.

Another Repudiator of Greeley—Hon. Fred. Horn, Independent and Anti-Greeley Candidate for Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—A letter from Hon. Fred. Horn, of the Fourth District, will appear in *to-morrow's Sentinel*, announcing himself an independent, Anti-Greeley candidate for Congress. Mr. Horn is one of the most influential Democrats in the State, can't eat crow, and proposes to make a fight against Hon. Alex. Mitchell, the present Representative. Mr. Horn has a large number of German followers, and will, no doubt, make the campaign a lively one. He says: After thirty years of faithful service in the ranks of the old time-honored and glorious Democracy, I, with thousands of other Democrats, find myself without a party. Our men, our principles have been sacrificed for an expediency of the most doubtful kind; we have been sold by a certain set of men presuming to act for our party.

THE COTTON CROP.

Report of the Department of Agriculture—Decline in the Yield.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The following is the report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the cotton crop:

The September report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture indicates a decline in the cotton crop prospect during the past month, in consequence of the cotton caterpillar, in portions of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and of drouth of moderate severity in Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee.

The condition of the crop, as shown by the average returns received, is as follows: Virginia, 97; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 95; Georgia, 97; Florida, 92; Alabama, 88; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 86; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 92; Tennessee, 92; average, 96.

Thus the prospect throughout the entire cotton area, which favored a yield five per cent larger than an average product, promises, at the present time, about ten per cent less than the average.

The increase of acreage over last year, and the unfavorable character of the season of 1871 still point to a material increase in the total crop of 1872, while the possible extension of insect ravages, or the early occurrence of frost may modify the present expectation. The only counties reporting cotton in Virginia are Northampton, Southampton, King and Queen, Chesterfield, Greenville and Patrick, and in these the average of condition has declined from 101 in August to 97 in September. Returns from thirty-eight counties in North Carolina average 101, against 97 in August. Mecklenburg holds its August estimate of 105, and Enscomb has advanced from 75 to 100. Twelve reports are below 100. No material loss from insects is reported. The average of condition in South Carolina has fallen from 98 in August to 95 in September. Darlington, Barnwell, Edgefield, Orangeburg and Sumter each alone produced 90,000 bales of the crop of 1860, average 96. Darlington and Fairfield standing better than in August, Richland, reporting 100 in August, has been visited by the caterpillar, and reduces the estimate cautiously to 80. In August only twelve counties in Georgia, of sixty reporting, returned a condition of less than 100, and the general average was 104. In September it is placed at 96. The insect ravages are becoming serious in several counties, including Leon, Terrell, Randolph, Schley, Baldwin and Marion. The decline during the past month in Florida has been from 96 to 92. The caterpillar appeared in Suwannee as early as July 15, and divested of leaves whole fields before Aug. 15. Leon, Jefferson, Madison, Gadsden and Taylor Counties have also been visited. Only four counties in Alabama made returns below 100 in August, the general average being 107. Two-thirds of the present returns are below 100, thirty-two counties averaging 88. Of the prominent counties, Hale shows a decline from 110 to 67; Russell from 108 to 91, and Macon from 90 to 70. Montgomery indicates an advance from 106 to 110. Two-thirds of the returns include a reference to insect ravages. The general average of the Mississippi returns has fallen since the August report from 113 to 90; Warren has declined from 110 to 107; Madison from 105 to 77; Hinds from 100 to 60. Three-fourths of the returns are below 100. Insect depredations are serious in many counties. The average for Louisiana was 101 in August; in September, 86. In Caddo the decline is from 90 to 50; from 100 to 75 in Concordia; from 90 to 80 in Claiborne, while in Madison, a prominent parish, there is an advance from 120 to 140. It is reported that the caterpillar has been destructive in Tangipahoa, Marion, Red River, St. Landrey in Concordia. Drouth has smitten the Texas crop and reduced the average of the returns of condition from 108 to 94. Few reports of the presence of insects are received. The average of Arkansas returns has been decreased from 98 to 78, mainly by dry weather. In Tennessee the drought has also been intensely scalding and has reduced from 104 to 92. The forms and young bolls of the top crop are rapidly falling off, threatening a material reduction.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—For New-England winds veering to southerly, with probably continued cloudy weather and areas of rain. For the Middle States, southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather over the southern portion, but cloudy weather, with areas of rain over the lower lake region. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, generally clear weather, and light to fresh winds, with partly cloudy weather along the South Atlantic coast. For the north-west, winds veering to north-westerly, with clear weather, and probably extend eastward over the Upper Lake region; fresh to brisk southerly to westerly winds are probable for the Lower Lakes.

The Alleged Wall-Street Defalcation.

Mr. Richard E. Butler, who was arrested on Monday, by Deputy Sheriff Keese, charged with the abstraction from the funds of the firm of $75,000 in stock certificates, is still in the custody of the Sheriff. Failing to obtain the necessary bail, ($75,000,) on Monday, he was taken to the Grand Central Hotel, where he remained over night. Yesterday he was brought to the Sheriff's office, where a number of gentlemen were examined by Mr. Judson Jarvis, and one bondsman was secured. In the evening he was taken to the hotel, and it is probable that the whole amount of bail will be found today and Mr. Butler released from the Sheriff's custody.

CREDIT MOBILIER SLANDERS.

Letter from Hon. Oakes Ames, Exposing their Character.

Dishonesty of the Greeley Journals in Quoting Sworn Statements on One Side, and Ignoring Sworn Statements on the Other in the Same Record.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The Boston *Journal* will publish this letter on Wednesday morning:

To the Peoples of the Second Congressional District:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Charges of a serious character, in reference to the discharge of my trust as your Representative in Congress, published in the New-York *Sun*, and extensively circulated, seem to demand notice. To you, who know me so well and have honored me so long with a seat in Congress, I trust it is not necessary to refute such infamous charges. If I alone were concerned I could not, for the first time in my life, appear in public print to vindicate myself against foul and wicked slander; but these charges involve the good name and integrity of some of the best men in the nation.

The charges referred to, made against me and some of my associates in Congress, with others equally false against the Company, were first made by Henry S. McCoomb, in a suit against the Credit Mobilier, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of obtaining money wrongfully from the Company, as every one of the officers and stockholders believed then and now.

All the executive officers of the Company and several of its largest stockholders, including myself, have answered in said suit long since under oath, that the charges were entirely false, that not a single share of the stock of that Company was ever given to any member of Congress, directly or indirectly, by me, or any one else to my knowledge.

I now reiterate and reaffirm the statement, with the further declaration that I never gave a share of stock of that or any other Company, directly or indirectly, to any member of Congress. The sworn answers of myself and these other gentlemen, made and filed in the same suit, lying side by side in the same record, could have been published with the charges had it suited the political purposes of the New-York *Sun*.

I am willing to place the sworn declarations of any one of these individuals, of the highest character and reputation, against the affidavits of Mr. McCoomb, wherever he is well known, with no fear of an adverse opinion on the integrity of any one of them as against him.

The list of names given by McCoomb as indorsed on my letter and published were written by himself, as he stated when under oath at the hearing in Pennsylvania. He had no authority from me for making any such statement.

Perhaps I ought to add that all the legislation ever asked for in aid of the construction of the Pacific Railroad was granted years before these alleged transactions. The last act of Congress in aid of that road was passed in 1864, nor has anything been asked for excepting the removal of the office of the Company from New-York to Boston, to avoid the blackmailing suits of James Fisk, Jr., and McCoomb in Judge Barnard's Court. A long time after the act of Congress, amended in 1864, in aid of the Pacific Railroad was passed, the road being in great danger of breaking down, I was urged to aid in its construction, which I consented to do, and never since I had any connection with it, or thought of being connected with its construction, has Congress granted any aid, or been asked to. I did not own a share of stock until 1866, and this charge that a distribution of the stock of the Credit Mobilier in 1868 bribed members of Congress to procure the passage of an act in 1864, is too absurd to be accredited. I may have done wrong in my efforts to aid this great national enterprise. I am unconscious of it. I have always regarded it as among the most creditable and patriotic acts of my life.

(Signed.) OAKES AMES.

THE PIONEER.

Postponement of the Sale of the Cuban Privateer—Her Commander Still in Jail.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—The sale by auction of the Cuban man-of-war Pioneer, which was announced to take place today, was postponed until Tuesday, the 24th inst. The reason of the postponement was on account of advices being received from Washington to that effect. The auctioneer was on hand, together with many spectators to witness the sale when the notice of postponement came. Capt. Norton, her commander, is still confined in the County Jail in this city, and although bail has been tendered him by his friends in New-York, he refuses to accept of it. It is understood that he has sufficient reasons for so doing, and that they will be made known soon.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Coalition that Won't Coalesce—Scovel Nominated by the Scoreheads and Repudiated by the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILVILLE, N. J., Sept. 17.—Scovel was nominated for Congress by the scoreheads, but rejected by the Democrats. One John Kandle, said to have been convicted in New-York of bank robbery, nominated Oscar Clute, who is a lawyer. Scovel's friends worked hard for their candidate. The nomination disappoints everybody.

Funeral of the Late Mr. Durfee at Fall River, Mass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 17.—The funeral of the late Mr. Branford M. C. Durfee took place in this city today. Service was held at his late residence, conducted by Rev. J. L. Duman, of Providence, an intimate friend of the deceased. The remains of the deceased were borne to the First Congregational Church by his uncles, Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., of New-York; Wm. B. Brayton, David A. Brayton, and Hon. John C. Brayton, of Fall River, and Israel Brayton, of Somerset, and Hezekiah A. Brayton, of New-York, followed by the family and other relatives and friends. Rev. Mr. Adams, pastor of the church, and Rev. J. L. Duman took part in the services, the latter delivering an address, in which he made an analysis of Mr. Durfee's character, and paid an eloquent tribute to his memory. The church was filled completely, and great numbers congregated near the house and the church, and along the streets as the large funeral procession passed. At Oak Grove Cemetery Dr. Hitchcock offered prayer at the grave. President Porter and Prof. Wheeler, of Yale College, and relatives and friends from New-York, Boston, Providence and other cities were present, and some of the former classmates of Mr. Durfee.

Brutal Double Murder by an Ohio Farm Laborer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 17.—A terrible murder was committed near this city this morning, marital jealousy and drunkenness being the immediate cause of the deed. The victim, James Carpenter, a young man of good family connections and steady character, was acting superintendent of N. B. Hawkes' farm, where Robert Dunlap, the murderer, was also employed as a laborer. Dunlap was a dissolute, drunken character, and had for some time suspected that a criminal intimacy existed between his wife and Carpenter, and frequently threatened the life of the latter. This morning Dunlap came out of his house on the farm with a loaded shot-gun in his hand, and his wife, noticing his intoxicated condition, begged him not to injure her, whereupon he went to the corn-crib, where Carpenter was at work, and discharged one barrel of the gun at him, the charge entering the left breast, and two grains of the shot reaching the heart, killing him almost instantly. Dunlap then coolly returned to the place where his wife was standing, and fired the other barrel at her, the charge just grazing her back and setting fire to her clothes. He then beat her over the head with the gun, shivering the stock, and made his escape. Carpenter was found with his face buried in his hat, which was full of blood, the wound in his breast being nearly three inches long. Mrs. Dunlap's injuries are serious, but it is likely that she will recover. Carpenter bore an excellent character among his friends, by whom Dunlap's suspicions are regarded as having been unfounded.

NEW-YORK.

Old Broome Awake—Great Meeting in Binghamton—Speeches by Judge Settle and Gen. John L. Swift.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Notwithstanding a rainy night and the fact that an election for School Commissioners was held in each ward of the city this evening, Firemen's Hall, the largest in town, was literally packed by an audience assembled to listen to Judge Settle and Gen. John L. Swift. Judge Settle spoke most eloquently for nearly two hours, and was frequently interrupted by round upon round of applause. He was followed by Gen. Swift in a telling speech of an hour in length, who was frequently cheered. The people of our county are awake. Old Broome will sweep clean this Fall.

Grand Rally at Buffalo—Speeches by Senators Conkling and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17—11 P. M.—An immense turn-out of citizens responded to the call for a Republican ratification meeting here this evening, and great enthusiasm prevailed among the people. A grand torchlight procession of 3,500 torches moved through the streets, which were lined with spectators all along the route. St. James Hall, where the interest centered, was crowded to its utmost capacity, Senator Conkling addressed an overflow meeting, and large meetings were organized outside, speeches being made by Col. Albert and D. Shaw. The number of persons in the streets is estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000.

Trouble Among the Suffolk County Coalitionists—Ex-Congressman Reeves Thrown Out.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RIVERHEAD, Long Island, Sept. 17.—Ex-Congressman Reeves and his delegation were denied seats in the Suffolk County Democratic Convention to-night, because they were anti-Greeley, by a vote of 27 to 14. Reeves' friends threaten to bolt. The split in the Democratic Party is irreconcilable. The Democrats and Greeleyites have just nominated David F. Vail for County Treasurer, Greeleyite; C. D. Elmer for School Commissioner, Greeleyite; Thomas S. Mount for School Commissioner, Democrat; Ellsworth Tuthill for Superintendent of Poor, Greeleyite; James Bowden for Assembly, Democrat; James H. Stanbrough for District-Attorney, Democrat.

Nominations by the Republican Convention at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Republican County Convention, this afternoon, nominated Lyman K. Bass by acclamation for Congress, Albert Haight for County Judge, William B. Sirrett for County Treasurer, and B. F. Sherman for Coroner. The Convention was harmonious. The only contest was over the County Treasurer, and the nomination was given to Mr. Sirrett by a large vote on the first ballot.

MISSOURI.

Greeleyites Repudiated by the Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.—The Democracy of this county held a convention here, yesterday, to nominate county officers. The Liberals, who were also holding a Convention, asked for a division of the offices, but were denied representation on the ticket, and straight Democratic candidates were put up. This action causes much dissatisfaction among the Liberals.

THE INDIANS.

Sioux and Cheyenne Depredations in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—On Saturday last about 400 Sioux and Cheyennes attacked a ranche seventy miles north-east of Trinidad, Col., and murdered the family of the proprietor, who escaped to Fort Lyon. Troops were started immediately in pursuit of the savages. On the same day a large band attacked the ranche of Jones Brown, and at last accounts had surrounded the party in charge of the herds. The latter were fighting as best they could. Troops have gone to their relief.

Trouble in the Indian Territory Threatens—Law and Order Men Sustained by Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.—A late Fort Smith (Arkansas) paper learns from a gentleman just from the Creek nation that the troubles there are coming to a head. The Chief Chiesta, with men favorable to law and order, are in arms, and are sustained by United States troops sent from Fort Gibson. The entire party numbers about 800 men. The Sands party is also in arms, with nearly the same strength, and a collision is regarded as almost inevitable. It is stated if the Sands party attempts further resistance to law, no quarter will be given them.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Progress of the Surveying Expedition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from Adjutant-Gen. Fry, dated Chicago, Sept. 16, containing information concerning the Northern Pacific Railroad expedition and its military escort. The dispatch states that Capt. Kellogg, of the Lieutenant-General's staff, left Col. Stanley's command Aug. 4, and arrived at Chicago on the 11th inst. The expedition had reached the mouth of Powder River, making only a general examination going out. On their return the party had made an instrumental survey, and had located thirty-four miles coming eastward from Powder River, and were so advancing eastward at the rate of four miles a day. They found a very practicable route for a railroad, a part of it being entirely new to white men. They were threatened by the Indians, and had several slight skirmishes, but no one was hurt. The expedition up to the time Capt. Kellogg left it had been entirely successful, the Indians being completely thwarted by the skill and vigilance of Col. Stanley. Some newspapers, probably confounding this with the expedition under Major Baker, have published entirely erroneous accounts of it. Major Baker's expedition accompanies Prof. Hayden in his geological survey.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge in Baltimore—Election of Officers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17.—At the morning session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F., Grand Treasurer Vansant submitted his annual report, showing $71,457 45 receipts and $65,726 42 disbursements, leaving a balance in the treasury of $22,609 06. Among the resolutions offered and referred was a proposition to extend the official terms of subordinate lodges and encampments from six months to one year. The suspension of members for non-payment of dues was also alluded to in the resolution, and a more liberal policy recommended in regard to the number of black balls required for the rejection of applicants.

Petitions were received for charters for Grand lodges in British Columbia and Germany. New Standing Committees of seven members each were authorized on the Degree of Rebekah and on Foreign Relations.

The election of officers for the ensuing two years was the special order of the afternoon session. Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire C. A. Logan, of Kansas, being elected Most Worthy Grand Sire, and Representative M. J. Durham, of Kentucky, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, was re-elected Right Worthy Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Right Worthy Grand Treasurer. The other officers of the Grand Lodge will be appointed by the Grand Sire.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Stamp Canceling Machines—Return of Officials—Proceedings Against French and German Emigrant Ships—Movements of the Indian Delegation—Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine stamp canceling machines for tobacco, snuff and distilled and fermented liquors this morning decided to hold their last meeting for the reception of devices on Tuesday next. Up to this time about a dozen devices have been received.

RETURN OF OFFICIALS.

Commissioner Douglas will return here next week, but will not resume his official duties before the 1st of October. Mr. John Jay Knox, the Controller of the Currency, returned to this city and resumed his official duties today.

OVERCROWDING EMIGRANT SHIPS.

The Government will commence proceedings for the enforcement of penalties under the Emigrant law against the steamers Donau and Siberia for bringing an excess of passengers from Havre, Hamburg and Bremen.

The Grand River Sioux Indian delegation paid an informal visit to Gen. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and late Special Commissioner to the Indians of the Upper Missouri, this morning.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches from Commodore Stembel, commanding the naval forces on the Pacific station, dated Callao, Peru, Aug. 21, state that he had assumed command of the station Aug. 16, and intended to leave with the flag-ship Pensacola on the last of August, and be at Panama on Oct. 1, in company with his staff and the American Minister. He had paid a visit to Don Manuel Pardo, President of Peru. The Tuscarora had been ordered from Valparaiso to Callao; officers and crew all well.

There were then in the harbor the United States store-ship Onward; English corvette Reindeer; French corvette Hamelin; and the Peruvian fleet of iron-clads.

A dispatch from Capt. Clitz, commanding the United States ship California, dated Panama, Aug. 30, reports that that vessel would sail in a few days for San Francisco.

GENERAL SHERMAN AT HOME.

General Sherman reached his home in this city this evening.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Important Capture in Mississippi—Raid Against Philadelphia Experts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—G. W. Wells, the United States Attorney at Holly Springs, Miss., who, accompanied by the Marshal of that place, has just returned from an expedition against the gold coin counterfeiters, telegraphs Attorney General Williams that they succeeded in capturing David Fygan, a notorious counterfeiter of forty years' standing, and nine of his accomplices, together with all their dies, tools, galvanic batteries, &c., and a quantity of manufactured coin.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Wm. Grower and Lewis Harker, noted counterfeiters, were arrested last night by detectives, in consequence of information received from the Chief of the Secret Service, at Washington. They were in the act of coining counterfeit five-cent nickel pieces, with a complete apparatus. Grower had just been released from the penitentiary, after serving a term for counterfeiting beer stamps.

NEWS FROM LIVINGSTONE.

The Great Explorer Still at Unyanyembe.

BOMBAY, Sept. 17, 4 P. M., via LONDON.—Letters from Dr. Livingstone, date July 2, 1872, have been received at Zanzibar. The great explorer was still at Unyanyembe, and at the date of the communication was enjoying excellent health.

CHINA.

Arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis at Hong Kong.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Hong Kong announces the arrival there of the Russian frigate Svetlana, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, accompanied by the other vessels of the fleet.

MEXICO.

Revival of the Old Tariff Law—Anniversary of Independence.

MATAMORAS, Sept. 17.—The Collector of this port has received a telegram from the General Government directing him to permit merchants to ship goods to the interior for thirty days longer, under the tariff of 1856, provided they will advance $80,000 to the Government and ship a quantity of goods necessary to cover that amount in duties within the specified time. The proposition is not favorably received, being regarded as a modest way of forcing a loan.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Mexican independence. The public offices were closed, private hou

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union	70½	200	St. Paul	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	100	Pacific Mail	71½
200	do	70⅞	400	do	[illegible]
200	do	70½	300	do	70⅞
100	do	70½	200	do	70⅞
800	do	70½	200	do	71
100	do	70½	100	do	71½
200	do	70½	100	do	71
200	do	70½	100	Rock Island	110½
200	do	70½	100	do	110½
500	Quicksilver	44	100	Bos., H. & Erie	[illegible]
100	Lake Shore	88⅞	600	Union Pacific	37⅞
	do	88½	200	do	37⅞
	do	88½	300	do	37⅞
	do	88½	500	do	37⅞
40	Pittsburg	93	100	do	37⅞
200	N. Y. C. & Hud	99	400	do	37⅞
100	do	98⅞	1200	do	37⅞
100	do	98⅞	300	Ohio & Miss	42⅞
200	do	98⅞	100	do	42⅞
200	do	98⅞	300	do	42⅞
200	do	98⅞	200	do	42⅞
100	do	98⅞	100	do	42⅞
400	do	98⅞	200	North-western	72⅞
50	do	98⅞	700	do	72⅞
200	Han. & St. Jo	22⅞	300	do	72⅞
100	do	22	400	do	72⅞
100	Erie Railway	56⅞	300	do	72⅞
200	do	56⅞	200	do	72⅞
200	do	56⅞	400	do	72⅞
1400	do	56⅞	400	do	72⅞
1000	do	56⅞	200	do	72⅞
200	do	56⅞	200	do	72⅞
200	do	56⅞	100	do	72⅞
200	do	56⅞	100	do	72⅞
200	do	56⅞	100	Toledo & Wabash	71⅞
400	do	56⅞	100	Fort Wayne	100½
200	do	56⅞	100	C., C. & I. C.	36⅞
100	do	56⅞	100	do	36⅞
200	do	56	100	do	36⅞
100	do	56	100	do	36⅞
100	do	56⅞	100	do	36⅞
100	do	56⅞	100	do	36⅞
100	do	56⅞

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

APPOINTMENTS HERE ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 1124 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 356 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS
Returning to the City wanting good Germans, French, English, Irish and American help, united immediately at WALKERS, No. 22 6th-av., over Grocery.

ALL FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH THE best kinds of Protestant and Catholic capable servants; also all respectable girls furnished with situations, by applying at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 139 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 66 6TH-av., near 13th-st. (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.), will be found a large selection of first-class servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic.

A DRESS-MAKER WHO IS A FIRST-class fitter will go by the day in families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 178 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE British Protestant woman as thorough chamber-maid; prefers service in family; would do plain sewing if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. First-class City references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., near 22d-st., corner store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—As chamber-work and waiting; also able to take care of children and do sewing; have good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 128 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress; obliging; by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTable girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 62 East 34th-st., between 5th-av. and Avenue A.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or chamber-maid and to mind growing children; good references. Call at No. 660 10th-av., between 43d and 44th-sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (native American) who understands her business thoroughly; City references can be given from her last place, where she has lived several years. Call at No. 114 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOST EXCEL-lent chamber-maid, with the best recommendation, a situation as such in a good family; is very good and reliable. To be seen at No. 651 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very respectable and highly-recommended young woman, eleven years' City reference from her last place, as chamber-maid or waitress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 326 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; City reference for several years; is good at fine hand-sewing and fancy work; can be seen for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A CAPITAL GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid to assist with washing; excellent City references from last place. Apply at No. 242 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and to do the washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 317 East 32d-st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid; is used to sewing; City reference; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 23 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 339 East 26th-st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or waitress and to take care of children. Apply at her last employer's, No. 107 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family. Call at present employers', No. 40 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid to do chamber-work and fine washing, in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 338 East 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 350, 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—A COMPEtent woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; good City reference. Call at 360 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City references. Apply at No. 110 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Apply at No. 24 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—By a respectable girl; is a quick, active, first-class seamstress; good City references as to ability, honesty, so briefly. Call; a good home required rather than large wages; satisfaction guaranteed to anybody who will engage her. Apply at No. 130 West 13th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children. Call at No. 422 West 51st-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in French, English and German style; will take full charge of kitchen in hotel, restaurant, boarding or large boarding-house. Best City references from last place; no objections to the country. Call for two days at 344 3d-av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman; will give first-class references from former employers; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will search with anything in a small family. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SWISS YOUNG WOMAN. A situation as a very superior cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference from last place; lady to be seen. Call at No. 645 8d-av., near 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A SITuation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 239 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, poultry, game, &c.; boning, larding, pastry, jellies of all kinds, creams, ices, &c. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 439 West 22d-st.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, game, &c.; good bread and biscuit maker; a most respectable young woman. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN and excellent cook; meats, sauces, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 806 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 449 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—AS COMPETENT COOK, GOOD laundress; understands her business; three years and six months last City references from place for honesty and sobriety. Apply at No. 232 West 25th-st.

COOK.—SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands her business; is willing, and has good reference to assist with washing. Call at No. 338 3d-av., in the millinery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO can take a man's place; understands everything without exception, for dinner parties, receptions, &c. Apply No. 651 4th-av., near 35th-st., office.

COOK.—AS GOOD THOROUGH COOK AND excellent baker; understands cooking in all its branches; prefers or public; five years' City reference. Call at 205 West 27th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-class cook and laundress would like a situation in City or country; wages $20 per month. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broad-way, second floor.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK, BY A RESPECTable girl; would assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 240 East 35th-st., two flights of stairs, back, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook; is a steady, trustworthy, good servant; a good bread and pastry baker. Call at No. 331 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; would assist with the washing; excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 6 East 14th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City references. Address R. E., Times Up-town Office, No. 1124 West 23d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT respectable woman, as dress-maker; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and operate; wishes a few engagements by the day, week or month; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS Colored servants, male and female, to fill any vacancy, should call at SIMMS' Servants' Institute, No. 55 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL PURPOSES, capable and trustworthy, can easily find at No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

GOVERNESS AND HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a lady a situation as nursery governess, housekeeper, &c.; teaches English, French, music; is fond of children; is a good seamstress; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting an invaluable assistant with the best City references, address BEHWOOD, Times Up-town Office, No. 1124 West 23d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION AS housekeeper, &c.; any position where trust is indispensable; unexceptionable references. Call or address Mrs. C. H. M., No. 407 9th-av., near 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; can do plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; can give good City references; a small family preferred. Apply at No. 139 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do general house-work in a small family, or take care of a baby; good reference. Call for two days at No. 325 West 47th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN and excellent cook; meats, sauces, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 806 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl; is a good driver and groom; can keep harness and carriages in nice order, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a good driver and groom; understands her work. Apply at No. 221 6th-av., near 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl as maid or seamstress to growing children; or maid to a lady and sew; no objection to go South or to Europe; best City references. Apply at No. 22 East 22d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTable young woman and excellent laundress; French fluting and fine washing in the best manner, or chamber-maid and laundress; fine washing; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at 238 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl; thoroughly understands fluting, polishing, &c.; can give one year's reference from last employer; would live in a private family. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Inquire at 146 West 13th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; fluting, polishing, &c.; best references; City or country. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; fluting, polishing, &c.; best references. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits gentlemen's or families' washing to do at home. Apply at No. 608 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German young woman, a nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation; experienced nurse; good seamstress; good references. Call at No. 313 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamber-work and waiting, in a private family; good City references. Apply at No. 361 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG German girl; can take care of children; understands music and all sorts of nice work, embroidery, crochet, &c.; is very gentle and obliging. Apply at No. 231 8th-av., corner 24th-st., in Grocery Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very nice girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or can take care of small children; very good references. Apply at No. 631 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; can sew neatly; has long and satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 201 7th-av., entrance on 20th-st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENglish Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby or children; City or country; references. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st.

NURSE-CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO SISTers, Protestants, lately landed, wish situations; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid. Call at No. 207 4th-st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse, chamber-maid, or would do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., two door front.

NURSE.—A YOUNG, TIDY AMERICAN girl as nurse, and will do that chamber-work. Call at No. 124 West 21st-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant as nurse, to take care of sick or invalid ladies. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do chamber-work if required; will give first-class City references from former employers; no objection to the country; prefers a Hebrew family. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress in a gentleman's family; understands operating Wheeler & Wilson's machine; week or month; no objection to do a little light chamber-work; is obliging. Address No. 631 6th-av., near 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman; very reasonable; can cut and fit; operates, dress-maker; experienced nurse; will make herself useful; country or City; good testimonials at No. 205 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; a situation as seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is fond of fancy work; or would teach a growing child; first-class reference. Call at No. 35 West 16th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress; is obliging and kind to children; best City references; City or country. Call or address No. 345 West 47th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl, as seamstress and to do her business perfectly; fitting, polishing, &c.; best references. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 17 West 4th-st., in the basement.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class waitress in a first-class private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 157 West 23d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR WAITress; understands perfectly the care of silver and charge of a dining-room; has the best of City references; seen at 20 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family. Call at No. 446 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NICE-LOOKING YOUNG girl, fifteen years of age, respectable and well educated, a place in a bakery or confectionery; has been worked out. Call or address No. 765 2d-av., wagon-store.

MALES.

A PROFESSIONAL MALE NURSE (A for a gentleman), desires to engagement. Call or address T. D., Box 619 East 23d-st.

CASHIER.—A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-five wishes a position as cashier; unexceptionable references, and security if required. Address L., Box No. 127 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A Protestant German, aged twenty-five years, who understands the care of greenhouse, flowers and kitchen-garden; is also a good driver and groom; can keep harness and carriages in nice order, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY an English Protestant young man; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c., thoroughly; good careful driver; excellent gardener; will do the work and take care of a gentleman's place; very best testimonials; terms moderate. Call or address No. 387 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a situation in a private family, who can give best of City references. Can be seen with his present employer at private stable, No. 301 East 31st-st., some time longer; family moved; family head apply; seen until Oct. 7; address or call.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, with no incumbrance, as coachman; is willing and obliging, and understands his business; has the best of references for City or country. Call or address D. WRIGHT, No. 341 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman or groom; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; best reference; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 192 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish coachman; one who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses, carriages, &c.; best City and other testimonials. Address D. D. KINGS, No. 124 Cedar-st.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Colored man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best of reference up till the present from one of the best families of Boston. Call or address JAMES, No. 155 West 24th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS A THOrough coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; keeps everything in the best order; excellent groom; will make himself useful; very best testimonials. Call as No. 236 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHman (English); best of City references. Call at No. 9 West 49th-st., her prop. employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as coachman or groom; is willing to do any work; best City references. Call at No. 17 West 4th-st., in the basement.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO is thoroughly understands the business, will make himself generally useful; satisfactory references given. Address G. C., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; also understands plain gardening, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 124 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY COLORED MAN, AS coachman; can groom and drive; twenty years' City reference. Call at or address No. 222 East 26th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly, with twelve years' best City reference, wants a situation as coachman. Call on or address E. M., No. 713 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN, OF LONG experience, wishes a situation as coachman; has six years' reference from last employer. Address J. M., No. 243 8th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN of several years' experience; best of City references. Call on or address E. F., No. 21 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE, STEADY man; four years' City references. Call or address R. B., No. 6 West 44th-st.

FARM-WORK OR USEFUL MAN.—BY a middle-aged man; is a good farmer; is a good plain gardener; can cure and drive horses, do general farm-work, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A MARried man (Scotch), who has been employed in this country five years, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best satisfactory recommendations. Address G. R., No. 6 Hanover-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is a good seamstress; obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as infant's nurse; competent to bring up an infant from its birth; is a nice plain sewer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as infant's nurse; has the best of City references. Call at No. 1,217 Broadway, between 30th and 27th sts.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as kitchen-maid; has lived with French cook; understands her work. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 35-st.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl as maid or seamstress to growing children; or maid to a lady and sew; no objection to go South or to Europe; best City references. Apply at No. 22 East 22d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTable young woman and excellent laundress; French fluting and fine washing in the best manner, or chamber-maid and laundress; fine washing; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at 238 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl; thoroughly understands fluting, polishing, &c.; can give one year's reference from last employer; would live in a private family. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Inquire at 146 West 13th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; fitting, polishing, &c.; best references. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; fitting, polishing, &c.; best references. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits gentlemen's or families' washing to do at home. Apply at No. 608 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German young woman, a nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation; experienced nurse; good seamstress; good references. Call at No. 313 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamber-work and waiting, in a private family; good City references. Apply at No. 361 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG German girl; can take care of children; understands music and all sorts of nice work, embroidery, crochet, &c.; is very gentle and obliging. Apply at No. 231 8th-av., corner 24th-st., in Grocery Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very nice girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or can take care of small children; very good references. Apply at No. 631 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; can sew neatly; has long and satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 201 7th-av., entrance on 20th-st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENglish Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby or children; City or country; references. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st.

NURSE-CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO SISTers, Protestants, lately landed, wish situations; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid. Call at No. 207 4th-st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse, chamber-maid, or would do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., two door front.

NURSE.—A YOUNG, TIDY AMERICAN girl as nurse, and will do that chamber-work. Call at No. 124 West 21st-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant as nurse, to take care of sick or invalid ladies. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do chamber-work if required; will give first-class City references from former employers; no objection to the country; prefers a Hebrew family. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress in a gentleman's family; understands operating Wheeler & Wilson's machine; week or month; no objection to do a little light chamber-work; is obliging. Address No. 631 6th-av., near 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman; very reasonable; can cut and fit; operates, dress-maker; experienced nurse; will make herself useful; country or City; good testimonials at No. 205 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; a situation as seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is fond of fancy work; or would teach a growing child; first-class reference. Call at No. 35 West 16th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress; is obliging and kind to children; best City references; City or country. Call or address No. 345 West 47th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl, as seamstress and to do her business perfectly; fitting, polishing, &c.; best references. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 17 West 4th-st., in the basement.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class waitress in a first-class private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 157 West 23d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR WAITress; understands perfectly the care of silver and charge of a dining-room; has the best of City references; seen at 20 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family. Call at No. 446 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NICE-LOOKING YOUNG girl, fifteen years of age, respectable and well educated, a place in a bakery or confectionery; has been worked out. Call or address No. 765 2d-av., wagon-store.

MALES.

A PROFESSIONAL MALE NURSE (A for a gentleman), desires to engagement. Call or address T. D., Box 619 East 23d-st.

CASHIER.—A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-five wishes a position as cashier; unexceptionable references, and security if required. Address L., Box No. 127 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A Protestant German, aged twenty-five years, who understands the care of greenhouse, flowers and kitchen-garden; is also a good driver and groom; can keep harness and carriages in nice order, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

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COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a situation in a private family, who can give best of City references. Can be seen with his present employer at private stable, No. 301 East 31st-st., some time longer; family moved; family head apply; seen until Oct. 7; address or call.

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GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A MARried man (Scotch), who has been employed in this country five years, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best satisfactory recommendations. Address G. R., No. 6 Hanover-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

PORTER OR STEWARD.—IN HOTEL, or boarding-house, or as night watchman, by a middle-aged American man, with best recommendations; is strictly temperate and gentlemanly in his habits; a good home solicited rather than high wages. Apply at No. 139 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK OR GENERAL (no children); is a good driver and groom, also plain gardener; can milk and do farm-work; wife understands cooking and all branches of house-work; both are willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN OR COACHMAN.—BY an experienced young man, who is willing to make himself useful; will go in City or country; can do plain gardening, milk, &c. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has several years' City references. Apply at office, No. 631 6th-av.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH PRIvate waiter wants to get a situation in a family; can give good recommendation. Call at the French Office, No. 631 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT, SINGLE (young man) as waiter in a private family; since last place lived with Mr. Astor. Address Box No. 18 Up-town Times Office, No. 1124 West 23d-st.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private boarding-house by a steady man; good references. Address MEN, Drug-store, No. 82 Spring-st., corner of Marion.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INTELLIGENT (Englishman, aged 26), a situation in a gentleman's service, as valet, or charge of horses and garden; good references. Address E., Box No. 206 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted by an American family of three persons, a German Protestant girl, as chamber-maid, waitress and seamstress. Apply, with references, between 10 and 11 A. M., at No. 156 West 16th-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, for a small family; those having best references may call at No. 28 Irving-place, between 12 and 2 o'clock today and to-morrow.

GARDENER WANTED—A STEADY, single German, on a gentleman's place on the Hudson River. Address, with references, J. A. C., Box No. 127 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED A PROTESTant girl to do general house-work in a small house and a small family. Apply at No. 346 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, A PROTESTant girl for general house-work, a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 242 East 125th-st., Wednesday, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED—WELSH OR Scotch, to do the entire washing of a small family, none without good references need apply. Call for two days at 6 East 45th-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—WANTED, A REliable man as night watchman; must furnish unexceptionable references as to honesty and general good character. Address Post-office Box No. 973.

WAITER.—WANTED IN A PRIVATE family, a young man, and English preferred; no Irish need apply; must understand his business thoroughly, including care of silver, making of salads, &c., and come well recommended. Address, stating names of references, Box No. 1,630, New-York Post-office.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Wanted, a young girl, English or German, chamber-maid for a small family. Those who have first-class references may call at No. 22 Irving-place, between 12 and 2 o'clock today and to-morrow.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman to go a short distance in the country to do general work (German preferred); must be fond of children and can cook and good home is offered at a fair price. Call at No. 36 West Washington-square.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; reference required. Call for two days at No. 356 West 30th-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, with City references. Call for two days, between 10 and 2, at No. 19 West 45th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

Proposals for marking, will be in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, if the price be not in the opinion of the department, too high, or if the proposals be not deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent delay in examination.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application to the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-Stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOU RTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, OFFICE CR. GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until noon of the 20th day of September, 1872, for the work of the Fourth Avenue Improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, excavation, tunnel, and bridge, &c.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, on and after which time the Engineers will be present to make explanations.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, EDWARD H. STACY, J. C. BUCKHOUT, } Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

UNITED STATE ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 1,520 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 16, 1872.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER, NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1872, for the supply of wrought and cast-iron required for the work. The iron must be delivered on the United States Landing Pier, or at the railroad station at Lewes, or on the beach, as may be made. The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.

There will be required in this letting about one million fifty-five thousand pounds of wrought and forty pounds of hammered iron, one hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred pounds of rolled iron, and ninety-two thousand six hundred and fifty pounds of cast-iron.

Drawings can be seen at this office, where specifications and other information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron." S. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON-STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 17, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, with a copy of this advertisement attached, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., Oct. 21, 1872, for the repair of the Quartermaster's Dock at Whitehall, Brooklyn, E. D.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office. Payment on completion of work, which must be within thirty (30) days after execution of contract.

Contract must be accompanied with bond, with two (2) sureties in one-quarter the amount of the contract within seven (7) days after the acceptance of the proposal, and a guaranty to that effect accompany each proposal. R. M. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1872.

PROPOSALS—AN DUPLICATE, ARE invited at this office until 15 M. on the 20th day of October, 1872, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

10,000 bushels State Oats.
100 tons timothy hay.
30 tons hand-threshed Rye Straw.
All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they can deliver the articles at the Government wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of November, 1872.

J. M. MARSHALL,
Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster United States M. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WOOLEN SHOODDING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, in duplicate, (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY. *Speech on 4th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—IXION—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. James W. Wallack and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—OUR WIFE—Miss Charlotte Thompson. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company. Matinee.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wansold, Beckus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS—Robinson, Pastor and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

RINK BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Mlle. Teresa Carreno, Signor Mario.

BREVOORT HALL.—CONCERT by the Swiss Bell-Players.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....5 00
Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

SECOND CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.—ADVERTISEMENTS.

*** We beg to announce that we shall shortly publish the SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It will be a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles specially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections will be pithy and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case.

This edition will also contain a categorical refutation of the slanders against Gen. GRANT, an account of GREELEY'S partnership with "Boss" TWEED, a reply to the attacks upon Gen. HARTRANFT, Mr. GREELEY'S letters recommending bad men to office, an exposure of the Oakes Ames slander connected by C. A. DANA and the managing editor of the *Tribune*—and GREELEY'S famous letter to Mr. WEED and Mr. SEWARD, with

IMPORTANT ANNOTATIONS BY MR. WEED,

now published for the first time. There will also be some account of

SENATOR FENTON'S CAREER

as a Reformer.

The above is only an outline of the contents of this special supplement—the best campaign paper ever issued, and one which will be indispensable to Republicans throughout the country. Full particulars will be shortly published.

We printed and sold 275,000 copies of the first supplement, and they were circulated in every State of the Union. Of this edition we shall print at least an equal number. In reply to numerous inquiries, we have to state that we can take only ONE COLUMN of advertisements, at three dollars per line.

Mr. OAKES AMES has set the Credit Mobilier scandal at rest, and has done it in precisely the manner Mr. GREELEY'S private organ demanded. He has published a statement of his testimony given in the suit on which the slander is based, "on oath and subject to cross-examination," disproving every charge and insinuation that he ever bribed or tried to bribe any member of Congress in the interest of his Company. It appears from his letter that the suit was brought by one MCCOMB to obtain money wrongfully, and that this MCCOMB was a coadjutor with JIM FISK in the suits brought in BARNARD'S Court, which drove the Union Pacific Railroad away from this City. So it seems the old gang, for whose benefit the *Sun* once suppressed an entire edition, are at their games still. BARNARD is gone from the Bench and FISK has ended his career, but DANA remains, and libeling and blackmailing are as lively as ever, especially with FENTON'S Professor to take a hand at it.

We have brought home several clear and unmistakable lies—there is no other word for it—to C. A. DANA and GREELEY'S "managing editor" within the last few days. Now the Oakes Ames slander is utterly refuted, not only by the clear denials of the gentlemen accused, but by the testimony of OAKES AMES himself. DANA and GREELEY'S successor, the two disreputable concoctors of this libel, knew it to be false while they were uttering it. They now stand before the public, for the fifteenth time, as men without a shred of principle or character. What lie will they start next? And who will believe it when they have started it?

There is no longer room for doubt as to the success of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg. In numbers it surpasses anything of the kind ever before undertaken, and in spirit it is as remarkable as in numbers. The few "stragglers and bummers" whose jealousies and envies have carried them against their old commander now have a chance to see how little impression their desertion has made on the great body of the army and navy.

The transactions on Wall-street, yesterday, indicated an attempt on the part of the gold clique to bring about another Black Friday. The clique succeeded in causing very considerable fluctuations in stocks—from one-half to two and three-fourths per cent.—and in compelling borrowers of gold to pay one and one-fourth per cent. for its use overnight. This is at the modest rate of 456½ per cent. per annum, which is a striking commentary on the value of Usury laws.

If our readers will look in the *Tribune* of Oct. 6, 1871, they will find that FRANCIS KERNAN defended the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Rochester, which Mr. GREELEY denounced as wholly controlled by the Ring, and that the said platform contained an indorsement of all JOHN T. HOFFMAN'S acts.

The *Tribune* calls out hysterically for the prosecution of TWEED. Undoubtedly TWEED *will* be prosecuted, and we hope will get his deserts—but why does Mr. GREELEY'S organ always single out TWEED alone? It affords the clue to its one-sided idea of justice in the very next paragraph to its womanish scream of yesterday, in alluding to the "scalawag" meeting of Thursday last: "Mr. TWEED amused himself with dispatching a circular letter to his friends, urging them to remain away from the meeting." GREELEY'S temporary successor shows his usual tact in thus revealing the cause of his virtuous wrath. TWEED was good enough to be GREELEY'S partner in an important speculation only a few months ago. Mr. GREELEY tried to cheat the shareholders of a company in conjunction with TWEED. We only wish that both of them could be brought to justice. In the meanwhile, the few remaining readers of the *Tribune* must wonder why it never mentions SWEENY, or HALL, or CONNOLLY? Is it because SWEENY and HALL are bribing GREELEY to silence by giving him money toward the expenses of his canvass? That is the *fact*—why keep so dark about it, Professor?

Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, the Republican candidate for Representative at large, will address a mass-meeting in the Cooper Institute to-night. The citizens of New-York need hardly be reminded that a speech from Judge TREMAIN is, at all times, a decided oratorical treat. At the present time it will be more than usually so, since the issues in State and national politics are such as to give full scope to the great analytical and expository talent of the speaker at to-night's meeting. Ex-Gov. SALOMON will preside over the gathering, which will, doubtless be a large one.

New-York State.

All the signs of the times point unerringly to one conclusion, and that is that the election of Gen. GRANT is an assured event, only waiting the lapse of time. It cannot be defeated or averted by any circumstances likely to occur. North Carolina anticipated the nation's verdict; Vermont followed with a crushing blow; Maine followed with the decision which alone was wanting to clear away all doubts and fears.

These facts are so impressed upon the public mind that, while our friends rejoice in the assurance that the country is safe, our antagonists no longer hold their meetings with hope or pleasure, and the more candid and intelligent admit that theirs is a "lost cause." The more pugnacious class confess to the same feelings by the exhibition of the irritability and vindictiveness which always accompany despair. They cast away all decent respect for public opinion—cavil and clamor and falsify with more virulence and less ingenuity, and betray in every way, as is ever the wont of the bad and losing side, that the people's voices are not with them, and that the weapons and artifices of faction are all that are left to their use, either to retrieve their fallen fortunes, or gratify a revengeful spirit. The chasm that divides their forlorn camp from the power they covet, or the spoils they desire to seize, is neither to be filled up or bridged over.

All this is extremely gratifying to the friends of good government, and to those who deprecate the violent change in our public policy which different results would bring in their disastrous train—to all who would extend the present fixed and stable order of affairs, so conducive to the welfare and happiness of the country, through another Presidential term. Only those who seek selfish ends by unworthy means, and whose interests are adverse to the common good, are disappointed, dejected, and vindictive. Their griefs are not to be assuaged without impossible sacrifices and national humiliation.

But the people of the great State of New-York, the seat of commerce and capital, of a thousand industries and interests, have a collateral issue in the approaching election which we cannot afford to lose sight of, and which, under a wrong popular decision, would place us in a false and unfortunate position. We cannot be true to ourselves, nor true to the country as a State, if we suffer a defeat to qualify the other fruits of the great triumph we are about to achieve. We can hardly express our sense of the character of the calamity it would be to New-York to be given over to the coalition of corrupt "rings," which are marshaled under the stained flag of confederate Democrats and "Liberals," whose alliance is without consistency or principle. The confidence felt in the success of our Presidential candidates on the part of our friends, from their own observation, strengthened by the admissions of the enemy, is dangerous, because it may induce a fatal relaxation of our organization. This is the last hope of the combined Greeleyite and Copperhead managers. They surrender the Presidential stakes, but are prepared to fight for the ascendency in the State. This is what they are really contending for, under some show of zeal for the house of Chappaqua, and it is all that the gods have in reserve for their violence and desperation. For this they are ready to trade and barter, to buy and sell, to stuff the ballot-boxes, and forge spurious and counterfeit returns.

No sound, reflecting Republican, or friend of the general Administration, can contemplate the possible success of the Democratic State ticket without alarm. The least of the evils of such an event would be the disloyal attitude New-York would be made to assume toward the Government at Washington. Democratic success in the State would reinstate Tammany Hall at Albany, and arrest "reform" in every quarter. The power of the "Canal Rings," so odious and so destructive, would be invigorated and prolonged. Corruption in the Legislature, now partly checked and paralyzed, would receive a new lease of power. The robbery of thirty millions of the Treasury of New-York City, the depleted condition of the Canal Fund, the open and shameless system of legislation established at Albany under the Fenton rule, all attest the danger of allowing KERNAN and DREPSW—a Copperhead and a lobbyist—to carry the day. The hybrid ticket nominated at Syracuse was made up by political traffickers in the interest of corrupt combinations. It will be supported by every man who has fleeced the City or the State by fraudulent accounts, by corrupt canal contracts, or by collusion with corrupt officials, or who would avoid exposure and restitution through the Courts. To the Republican Party alone, purified by the treachery and desertion of some of its members, the sacred cause of "reform" stands committed.

Besides electing the capable and honest men on the ticket headed by the patriotic and incorruptible DIX, the Republicans of the State should make every effort to return Representatives to Congress who will sustain Gen. GRANT'S Administration; and, also, to elect members of the Assembly who will not only rally under the banner of reform, but who will have votes to give to a Republican for the Senate of the United States. These are vital objects. We entertain no serious doubts as to the complexion of the next Assembly, but a full majority is most desirable. It is not to be concealed, however, that the election for Governor and Canal Commissioner is to be a more closely contested matter. The Democrats will try to swap GREELEY for KERNAN—and they will employ every artifice and stratagem to prevent the election of STROUD. The election of DIX and the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner is to be secured by hard work and unrelaxing vigilance. It can and must be accomplished. The redemption of New-York from misrule, and the inauguration of a new era of official fidelity, depends upon it.

We must carry the *State* ticket as well as the Presidential. Let our friends, therefore, be warned in season. Let the enthusiasm which has conducted us thus far through the campaign, be kept alive to the last moment of the conflict. This is the remaining duty of the hour, to be rigidly and religiously performed. The obligation duly observed will carry the Republican Party over all obstacles to a glorious and enduring triumph. Let it be a *State* as well as a Union victory.

Official Returns from Maine.

The completed returns from Maine bring out in stronger relief than the imperfect estimates hitherto received the sweeping and conclusive character of the Republican triumph in that State. Even the crumb of comfort which the Greeley organs had contrived to extract from what they called a percentage of gain over the vote of 1868, becomes quite imperceptible when tested by these official figures. Their results are briefly as follows: PERHAM obtained 71,894 votes, and KIMBALL 54,742, showing a majority for the Republican candidate of 17,052, on a total vote of 126,568. This is a gain of 6,441 over the total vote of 1871, and is nearly double the average majority at the Gubernatorial elections of the last three years. Place beside this the fact that the vote for Governor in 1868, about which the Greeley organs are so fond of speaking, absolutely fell a few hundreds short of the average majority of the three Gubernatorial elections which preceded it, and it becomes totally apparent that the much-talked of reaction is all in the wrong direction—for the Greeleyites. Again, take the relative proportions of the Republican and Democratic vote at the last three elections for Governor, and see the result. In 1869 the Republicans polled 58.68 per cent. of the total vote; in 1870, 54.89 per cent.; in 1871, 54.97 per cent., and in 1872, they have polled 56.73 per cent.

But according to the "organ," which will hear of nothing but the Gubernatorial vote of 1868, the majority of that year has been diminished. So it has, but so also has been the total vote, which falls 4,700 short of the vote of 1868. But still the organ will have it: "We hold up the results in Maine for inspiration and assurance. * * We have gained about four and a half per cent. of the entire Republican vote in Maine." As to that, let us see. In 1868, a comparison with which elicited these consoling reflections, the Republican vote for Governor was 57.77 per cent. of the whole, and the Democratic vote was, consequently, 42.23 per cent. In 1872 the Republican vote for Governor is 56.73 of the whole, and the Democratic 43.25 per cent. So that this wonderful four and a half per cent. of gain which was to be sufficient to carry Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and a great many other States besides, resolves itself into a simple one per cent., which can be more than accounted for by local discussions, and which on the Congressional majority—the true test of Republican strength—*disappears altogether*. In other words, the miserable local squabbles over the prohibition of ale, beer and cider has brought down PERHAM'S majority in certain districts greatly below that of the Republican candidates for Congress, and the party is proved to be stronger in Maine today than it was in the much-talked-of election of 1868.

This splendid result, which reduces Greeley stock in Maine to zero, and shows to the Democracy that they have gained absolutely nothing by the disreputable coalition, is largely due to the masterly conduct of the campaign by Speaker BLAINE. The party organization in Maine is admitted, even by the opposition, to have been simply perfect. The work of the campaign was not frittered away on positions that required no strengthening, nor was it wasted by being too much concentrated. Mr. BLAINE'S perfect mastery of the requirements of the State enabled him to distribute his forces with all the strategic efficiency of a great General.

The highest grade of ability was called in to defend the old cause in Maine, because the sturdy voters of the Pine Tree State were men with whom political controversy meant a conflict which engaged the supreme forces of the intellect, and in which vague assertion could not be made to take the place of solid and well-reasoned argument. Speaker BLAINE never encouraged overweening confidence in the result, and yet never faltered in his expectation of precisely the brilliant success which has been achieved. As the *Tribune* said a week ago, but fails to repeat now: "We hold up the results in Maine for inspiration and assurance, as we next turn with confidence now well nigh absolute, to Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana." Together with these results, we hold up the example of the great organizer to whom they are so greatly due, for the inspiration and instruction of the leaders of the party in other States. Especially do we commend his energy and perfect system to the imitation of our rather backward brethren in Ohio.

Sherman on the Rack.

The pleasure with which the traveler returns to his native land is usually somewhat alloyed by the annoyances which greet him upon his landing. The discomforts of a sea voyage, especially when aggravated by sea-sickness, are not adapted to insure the placidity of his temper and fit him for the attack of the hackman. Accordingly, when the American returning from Europe sees his trunk smashed by the hackman, and when he escapes from that worthy only to encounter the insolence of the hotel clerk, he is not always prepared to substitute blind and indiscriminate eulogy of those annoyances for intelligent patriotism.

Recently a new annoyance has been devised for the benefit of every one of any note who returns from a voyage to Europe. The "interviewer" seizes upon him, and whether he be SEWARD or MIKE NORTON, he is alike compelled to give his views upon any subject upon which the "interviewer" may elect to examine him. What makes this form of torture peculiarly painful to the sufferer is the fact that his answers, being intended for publication, must be so worded as to meet the approbation of the public. The fate of FENIMORE COOPER, a patriot of patriots, who nevertheless once ventured to criticise certain undesirable customs, now obsolete, of his countrymen; and the loss of popularity which Hon. MIKE NORTON incurred a year or two since by wickedly admitting that "there are cities in Europe as large as New-York," are conspicuous examples of the wrath which overtakes the tourist who does not satisfy the demands of the "interviewing" inquisitor.

On Monday last, Gen. SHERMAN landed in this City, and was, of course, immediately set upon by the inevitable reporter and placed upon the "interviewing" rack. It has generally been held that the brilliant soldier of Atlanta is rather reckless in conversation, and has an inconvenient habit of expressing his opinions, when they are called for, with more regard for truth than for the estimate which malicious busybodies may consequently place upon him. It is, therefore, remarkable that he should not only have refrained from turning his tormentors out of his room, but should have answered them with the utmost astuteness. The *Herald* man, "in order," as he explains, "to get him interested," asked him to give his opinion upon European politics. The General, however, failed, in the most unaccountable way, to "get interested" in this delightful person's conversation, and actually declined to say anything about European politics on the ground—incomprehensible as it must have been to the *Heraldic* mind—that "he was not going to make a fool of himself by expressing an opinion upon a subject of which he knew very little." Nothing discouraged by this answer, the interviewer endeavored to entrap him into an affirmative answer to the question, "Did you not find that we were further advanced in the science of agriculture" than are any of the European nations? To this Gen. SHERMAN replied that "they are not slow in Europe to adopt labor-saving apparatus, but of course the field is small and the reapers are many," an answer which admirably evaded the design of the inquisitor. Disgusted by this failure to draw desirable replies from his victim, the *Herald* man hazarded the remark that Gen. SHERMAN had "been to Europe to become Americanized," like all sensible Americans; but, obtaining in reply only the general assertion that "there is no place like home," he abandoned the reticent soldier to the mercies of the next interviewer.

The *World's* reporter succeeded no better. He tried in vain to make Gen. SHERMAN describe the political condition of France, and then, after listening to a eulogy of the Prussian infantry, demanded to know how, in Gen. SHERMAN'S opinion, they compared with the "army that went marching through Georgia." Now, inasmuch as Gen. SHERMAN had just called the Prussians "the best drilled troops that ever marched," this question apparently compelled him either to contradict himself, or else to assert that in point of skill his own veterans were inferior to the Prussians. Mark the skill with which the soldier baffled the purpose of the persecutor. "I think," he replied, "generally speaking, the army of each nation is best adapted to that nation's needs." TALLEYRAND could not have made a more discreet answer, and the defeated "interviewer," hopeless of obtaining compromising answers from so astute a witness, took himself and his note-book away, and kindly permitted the General to enjoy a few moments' private conversation with his family.

Gen. SHERMAN is to be congratulated upon the successful way in which he has met and defeated these journalistic bushwhackers. But is it not shameful that the hero whose all Europe has been proud to honor should be greeted upon his return to the Republic, which owes him so heavy a debt, by the impertinent questionings and dreary twaddle of a platoon of "interviewing" reporters?

A Crowning Disfavor.

"Plon-Plon" was ever a thorn in the side of LOUIS NAPOLEON; but this time it is not the Prince, but the book-seller, who is after the luckless exile of Chislehurst. In other words, it is M. PLON, the well-known publisher of the *Rue de la Garancière*, who has just brought an action against the Ex-Emperor on a very uncomfortable charge. The trouble springs from the fallen monarch's *Life of Cæsar*, and it is impossible to hear the facts without feeling compassion. It was hard enough to write so laborious a book, and have it smashed by the reviewers—and we must remember a reigning sovereign cannot gracefully betake himself to Mr. CHARLES READE'S resource, and review the reviewers—but the sequel of the business, as initiated by the remorseless PLON, is cruel indeed.

The suit brought by M. PLON is against "LOUIS CHARLES NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, formerly Emperor of the French, and now residing at Chislehurst, England," and the demand is that that personage shall pay to his prosecutor the sum of 333,333 francs and 25 centimes. The claim is to be tried at the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal at the opening of the next term, and is for "printing and delivering" the small edition, so called, of the *Life of Cæsar*. The delivery in question consisted in sending the gratuitous copies to "functionaries," reviewers and other influential persons, most of whom—for they were sent all over Europe—roundly abused the poor Emperor's work, even when they were not called upon as journalists to express any public opinion. This, doubtless, was partly in confirmation of the manager's maxim that "orders always hiss," but it really seems very hard on the unhappy author, a heaping up, as it were, of his misfortunes, that, having lost throne and treasure, he should now be openly sued in a Court of law to pay for the copies of his work that were given forth to bring him contumely. "Oh, that my enemy would write a book" is an old and intelligible aspiration, but not even its author ever contemplated such a double and mortifying punishment as has befallen LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It now appears that the large edition of the *Life of Cæsar*—that which was offered to the public—left the publisher out of pocket to the sum of two hundred thousand francs. M. PLON was, however, early on the alert as regards that, and is said to have laid seizure on personal effects of the Emperor and Empress found in the Garde-Meuble, sufficient to cover the sum. The larger amount, however, remains undetrayed, and this present action is intended to recover it. Monarchs with literary tastes will, it may be hoped, take warning, especially in these revolutionary times, and see to it hereafter that if they must write books, no such humiliating revelation as this shall follow, and lend an additional sting to their possible overthrow.

Attacking Mr. Sumner.

Mr. GREELEY'S private organ, after it has scattered its choice vocabulary of abuse over GRANT and WILSON, DIX and BLAINE, DAWES and GARFIELD, and every prominent man who has dared not to be for GREELEY, objects to the tone in which some of the papers speak of Mr. SUMNER. It says:

"Here, for instance, is a mean little newspaper in Ohio which charges Mr. SUMNER with 'personal arrogance,' with 'a quarrelsome disposition,' with 'pride and ambition,' with 'insolence,' with 'jealousy,' &c., &c. This is the tone of the Grant Press everywhere. We very much mistake the character of the people of Massachusetts if they do not regard this coarse abuse of a scholar and a gentleman as an imputation upon their own intelligence and good breeding."

The *Tribune* need not have gone to a "mean little newspaper in Ohio" to find such phrases applied to Senator SUMNER. It might have found them in "a mean big newspaper" in New-York. If it will turn to the New-York *Tribune* of March 13, 1871, it will find in an editorial eulogy on Mr. SUMNER the following: "A dogmatic temper which renders him impatient of contradiction, and unable to comprehend that another may differ widely from him, and yet be honest; a stateliness of manner which distances him from all but the few; an honest but somewhat too manifest pride in his position and his well-earned fame." The *Tribune* has a little the advantage of the Ohio newspaper in rhetoric and circumlocution, but when it comes to the meaning we don't see much difference between the "personal arrogance," "quarrelsome disposition," the "pride and ambition" of the Ohio writer, and "the dogmatic temper which renders him impatient of contradiction," the inability to understand how any one who differs from him can be honest, the stateliness of manner which distances him "from people, and the too manifest pride" which the *Tribune* writer assigns to him.

MINOR TOPICS.

Unwarned by previous experience, the young men who earn Mr. GREELEY'S organ for him are now claiming Ohio for the Sage. These unfortunate persons try hard to forget that "All Hail North Carolina! You have spoken in advance the Verdict of a Nation!" and they endeavor to ignore their predictions that the Republican majority in Maine would be reduced below ten thousand instead of going above seventeen thousand. But the people do not forget so readily, and smile at the notion that Herr HASSAUREK carries the German vote in his pocket.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE is popularly regarded as being at the present time full of gratitude to Mr. STANLEY for the brief call made upon him in Central Africa by the latter. This gratitude will not endure long if it should be found that STANLEY had started the fashion of visiting LIVINGSTONE. We are now told that a Frenchman, envious of STANLEY'S laurels, has announced his intention of immediately proceeding to Ujiji and discovering the great traveler over again. After this Frenchman, we may expect to find a rival German, and subsequently an envious Englishman, hastening to Ujiji, and plying LIVINGSTONE with the commonplaces of polite society. If this sort of thing goes on, LIVINGSTONE will be forced to issue orders to his servants to inform all visitors that he is not at home, or else he will fly from Africa to some less crowded and fashionable locality. Will he then return his gratitude for STANLEY, who thoughtlessly set the fashion of disturbing his privacy? If he does, he will be more than human.

Metallic roofs are currently regarded as affording excellent safeguards against fire, and, indeed, the insurance companies think so highly of their efficiency as to lessen the rates of insurance upon metallic-roofed buildings. Nevertheless, the metallic roof calls for the plumber with his charcoal furnace, and the plumber so frequently upsets the furnace, and thereby sets the roof on fire, as to make it a question whether the metallic roof, complicated with the inevitable plumber, is not really more dangerous than the wooden roof without a plumber. Recently Canterbury Cathedral and a palace in the City of Mexico were set on fire on the same day by the plumber, who had carried his furnace on the roof, and subsequently kicked it over. Had each of these incendiary plumbers been provided with a pail of water he could have extinguished the fire he had kindled, and it would, therefore, be a wise measure to compel the plumber to supplement his charcoal furnace with some portable means of counteracting its fiery tendencies.

The English papers are again discussing, as they have been at intervals for the last twenty years, a proposed plan for preventing seasickness. The well-known BESSEMER, whose method of manufacturing steel has made his name everywhere famous, is just now represented as the inventor of the familiar idea that seasickness would be impossible were the cabin of a ship to be swung on pivots, so as to maintain its level in spite of the motion of the vessel. It is by no means certain that, even could this invention be put in practice in such a way as to render the motion of a vessel imperceptible, it would prove a sure preventive of a sickness so greatly influenced, as is seasickness, by the imagination. In point of fact, however, the proposed swinging cabin would not render all motion imperceptible. It might maintain its level when the ship rolled or pitched, but nothing could prevent it from rising and falling perpendicularly with the ship. Of all the motions of a ship at sea, this is decidedly the most sickening, and until some new invention can render it innocuous, people will continue to be seasick in spite of Mr. BESSEMER.

The Police Commissioners of Brooklyn have just issued another very excellent order. It appears that certain patrolmen have acquired the habit of contracting debts, and that their creditors find it exceedingly difficult to make them pay up at the end of each month. A great many complaints of this nature having lately been made, the Commissioners are determined to bring the guilty ones to a speedy sense of justice. With this view, an order has been sent to the several station-houses to the effect that men who fail to make a prompt settlement with their creditors, shall not be allowed to remain in the Department. The Police Commissioners of Brooklyn are evidently determined that their subordinates shall fall into as few of the bad ways of civilians as possible. A policeman who is fearful of meeting a "dun" at every street corner is certainly not calculated to go his rounds with even ordinary fidelity, so that any change that may be made for the purpose of putting an end to such contingencies must have a good effect upon the *morale* of the force.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Lewis W. Blake.

We announce, with deep regret, the death of Dr. Lewis W. Blake, a popular and able physician of the City of Philadelphia, and who is also well known in this City and at Long Branch. This melancholy event occurred yesterday, at the house of Dr. Blake's kinswoman, Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., at Long Branch. There had been scarcely any warning of the last great change. Dr. Blake was in the forty-sixth year of his age, when he was suddenly prostrated with a disorder which seemed slight, but which rapidly carried him off. He was the son of the late Rufus Blake, the famous comedian attached to the theatrical company of the late J. W. Wallack. His father (who also died somewhat suddenly) was a student of medicine before entering upon the stage, and indicated his son Lewis to study for the medical profession. The student exhibited a great aptitude for the arduous career opened up to him, and soon acquired an enviable reputation. While quite young, he passed a creditable examination, and commenced practice early. He became distinguished in a very few years, and during the war was appointed on the staff of the United States Army at Fortress Monroe. He also gained a high reputation in this City.

Our readers who are familiar with Long Branch, where Dr. Blake practised his profession during the Summer, will be deeply pained to hear of his sudden death. Less than a week ago he was attending to his patients, with his usual patience and assiduity. An apparently slight disorder suddenly took a fatal turn, and thus hopelessly bereaves a family already terribly afflicted. Outside the limits of that family there are many who will deeply deplore the loss of Dr. Blake. He was a most tender-hearted and gentle follower of his noble profession—kind to the poor, a favorite of children, ever ready to give his best services to the sick. He has himself been struck down, while in the full vigor of life, and we can only offer the sympathy of his friends to his afflicted widow, who shared him during his life, and ever brightened those arduous labors which fell to the lot of a successful physician, and which at last may have overtaxed his strength. His memory will be tenderly regarded by hundreds who have benefited by his friendly advice and skill.

M. Leon Laya, Dramatist.

The cable has already announced the death of M. Laya. A Paris letter, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, gives, under date of Sept. 4, the details appended concerning his decease: "A very charming companion and successful dramatist," it says, "has just committed suicide here in the most unexpected manner. The name of the unfortunate gentleman who has just perished by his own hand, is M. Léon Laya. The night before last he dined at his club in company with some friends, and withdrew in high spirits. Only last Sunday he read a new comedy to the actors of the Gymnase—'Anna'—which was immediately accepted, and the rôles distributed. M. Laya was, however, not quite satisfied with the fourth act, and he took it home to alter it, promising to have it ready on Thursday. Yesterday, then, M. Derval, the manager of the Gymnase, called at M. Laya's house for the amended piece, and he was just going up-stairs when he was stopped by the concierge, who announced that the patron had expired that day at 5 A. M. The astonishment and concern of M. Derval may be well imagined. In the room of the deceased were found two little notes carefully folded; one addressed to M. Derval, containing the fourth act, and the other to Mlle. Desclée, who was to have played the principal part in the new comedy. It appears that M. Léon Laya went to bed earlier than usual one night before last, and ordered his servant to wake him early in the morning. The woman entered her master's room at 8 o'clock, and found that he had hanged himself by means of his cravat. He is supposed to have terminated his existence thus abruptly owing to domestic troubles. By a sad coincidence, on the evening of M. Léon Laya's death the Théâtre Français played his well-known comedy of 'Duc Job' to a crowded house, the fact of his death being known neither to the actors nor the audience. It will be remembered that the 'Duc Job' had an unexampled run when brought out at the Théâtre Français about eight years ago. The names of the other principal pieces of the deceased dramatist are 'Une Maîtresse Anonyme,' 'Le Beau du Lion,' 'L'Etourneau,' 'La Loi du Cœur,' 'Les Jeunes Gens,' 'Madame Deroches.' M. Léon Laya was born in 1810. His death is sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends."

GEORGIA

Sickly Attempt at a Grand Greeley Meeting in Atlanta—Both the Audience and Speakers Absent—Strong Anti-Greeley Sentiment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 17.—One of the most noted failures in the way of a political mass-meeting in this country occurred here today. For three weeks past the Greeleyites in this State had been advertising a grand rally of their party in Georgia. A large arbor had been prepared for the accommodation of an immense gathering. It was to be a grand mass-meeting of the Democracy and scalawags of the State. It was announced that Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, of Missouri; Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, and a number of distinguished Greeleyites from other States would be present and address the meeting. But when the day set apart for this grand rally came, about 275 persons were present to hear the distinguished speakers. Worse than all, the speakers named failed to put in an appearance, and one or two fifth-rate local orators were substituted for the occasion. One or two sickly efforts were made to cheer the speakers and get up a little enthusiasm; but the effort fell dead, and by one the little crowd began to disperse until nothing was left except empty benches and a few loafers. A prominent Greeleyite was heard to remark after the failure of the meeting had become apparent, that the tide seemed all against them, and that Grant's election was assured. The Anti-Greeley Democrats held a large and enthusiastic meeting, last night, under the supervision of their resident committee. It is understood here that similar meetings will be held in each of the Congressional districts and in most of the counties of the State, and that the straights will nominate candidates for Congress from at least four, and perhaps each of the nine districts.

A Campaign of Lies.

From the Evening Post.

If there be either wisdom or power in personal abuse, that fact will become established beyond all further question by the Presidential campaign of this Summer. It will become established because, first, it was never more completely relied upon as an effective weapon; and, second, because it has been almost exclusively used by one side, and refrained from by the other. If, therefore, this way of appealing to the public mind is the most effectual in reaching and convincing it, that will be made the more apparent by the contrast between the two parties and the success of either. Whatever may be said of the score of truth or good manners, as to the policy of unscrupulous and unmitigated personal abuse—if it really be an expedient policy, that will be shown in the triumph of the Greeley party. It has been held hitherto that anything is fair in love or in war; perhaps, it works none, we say, and politics are neither other exception to the rules of ordinary morality, or else conclude that here, also, honesty is the best policy.

It can hardly fail to be obvious to everybody that Mr. Greeley's friends are relying upon the personal abuse and detraction of all those who are opposed to him to secure his election. Perhaps it should be said, in defense of this method of political warfare, that Mr. Greeley's partisans had no alternative, for, as they had nothing to say in his favor, the only path that was left open to them was to resort to the abuse of the other side. In that path they have walked and labored with the zeal of martyrs and the energy of pioneers, and if they do not achieve a triumphant success the fault will not be theirs.

The feature of the campaign is the more remarkable because the candidate of the Greeley party is peculiarly open to this sort of personal attack. Mr. Black, of Pennsylvania, though he afterward accepted Mr. Greeley as his candidate, said, at the opening of the campaign, that a more unfit man for the Presidency could not be found either in this world or the two that come after it. We doubt if this struck anybody as an extravagant statement of the case. There is not in the whole country any man nearly so notorious as Mr. Greeley, and he is notorious, not for such excellencies and virtues as he may have, but for his peculiarities, eccentricities and absurdities. All these are remarkably salient and remarkably tempting to animadversion and ridicule, and yet the forbearance, almost tenderness, with which he has been treated by his opponents is as marked as his characteristics. It has been assumed that these were so well known, that it was only necessary to point out to the common sense of the country how manifestly disastrous it would be to put a man so unfortunately distinguished into any place of trust or power.

How marked the contrast has been on the other side it is hardly necessary to point out. The campaign on their part is remarkable chiefly for being like the Trojan hero, "inexhaustible in falsehood." The *Tribune's* persistent adhesion to a disgraceful forgery of its own we have exposed within the last two or three days; the *World* is pursuing the same course in regard to Mr. Dana, of Boston, while it cannot pretend to doubt the evidence that its first statement in regard to that gentleman had not the least foundation; the *Tribune*, of Chicago, has brought up again a story of a present of land to President Grant by Mr. Jones for a consideration, which very story that very Tribune looked into a year or two ago, and found to be utterly without foundation; and all these papers, and all the other Greeley papers of the country, have accepted as true, and continue to publish as true, a statement, resting on purely *ex parte* and second-hand testimony, in regard to a circuit but paltry bribe said to have been given to Messrs. Wilson, Colfax, Boutwell, Blaine, Dawes, Elliot and others, most of whom would be picked out by anybody who knows anything of our public men as peculiarly above corruption, and every one of whom has pronounced the story to be absolutely false.

And these are only samples of the totally unscrupulous way in which the campaign has been carried on by papers and speakers on that side. The disregard of truth and decency, on the part of some of these journals, has been absolutely heroic, when we consider that all of them may be supposed to look forward to a time after the 7th of November. For if their policy should not win, how can they ever return to ways of truth and soberness, supposing, that is, that they have any chance of returning to anything?

A Mistake.

Among the list of Vice-Presidents at the Greeley meeting, on Thursday evening last, was Gen. Chas. Roome, President of the Manhattan Gas Company. Gen. Roome is on the opposite side, and will vote for Grant and Wilson. There are many others named as officers on that occasion whose names have been similarly stolen—among them is Mr. David Jones.

Greeley and Cox.

Does Mr. Greeley support S. S. Cox for Congressman at large from this State? There is a report among Mr. Cox's friends that Mr. Greeley refuses to support him, and this story is starting up quite a feeling in the happy family. Will Mr. Greeley's keeper tell us if he is ready bolting?

MORE FINANCIAL JUGGLERY.

Another Field-Day Among the Wall-Street People.

Great Excitement Prevailing Over a Lock-Up of Gold—Stocks Depressed—Erie in the Rates—Another "Black Friday" Threatened.

Yesterday was a field-day in Wall-street. The central case of the money market, and its apparent quiet for some time past, inspired merchants and brokers with a trust that the future, for some time at least, would be quite as serene. This belief was rudely blasted, yesterday, when a mine was sprung upon the Street and country at large by a clique of wealthy operators, who have hitherto combined for the same purpose, and always with the most disastrous effects. There are so many rumors afloat consequent upon the general confusion into which the Street has been thrown, that it is difficult to select those which are any way trustworthy, to form the basis of a description of the troubles of yesterday. All accounts agree, however, that the parties who are forcing up the price of gold and tightening the money market at the same time, have, as the moving spirits of their number, Jay Gould and H. N. Smith. These gentlemen, it is well known, are among the boldest and wildest operators of Wall-street, and have been engaged in similar operations previously. For some time past they have been busily engaged in buying gold and locking it up in their safes. This, of course, would make the greenback market easier. To remedy this defect in their system, the clique sold out an enormous line of stocks, and as fast as the currency was paid over, placed it, as well as the gold, under lock and key. Of course gold became scarce, greenbacks scarce, and stocks plenty. The result is plain. Gold and greenbacks were at a premium, and stocks were depressed. The best stocks upon the list of the Exchange fell rapidly, and the price of gold correspondingly advanced. The clique began to put the screws early in the morning, and gave them an extra turn nearly every hour in the day. The lending rate in this way was advanced for gold to one and a quarter cents for one day. As the price of gold advanced, and it became evident that a corner was formed, and by parties who could maintain it, the wildest excitement prevailed. Clerks who noted for their principals at the Exchange rushed to the offices of the firms with the dismal intelligence, and the places of the former at the several Boards were filled by older and more experienced heads. The Gold Room, later in the day, became more quiet, while in the Stock Exchange, where larger interests were involved, the greatest confusion occurred. The loaning rate for money for one day was advanced to one-half of one per cent, and the stock market suffered a further decline. Two stocks out of the entire list were the only exceptions. Union Pacific and Erie. The former more than held its own, and it became evident that at least a partial corner had developed. Erie still remained locked up in the safes of the clique, who have been manipulating it for the last few days, and advanced sharply in face of the general decline.

The parties who have sold short so largely, on account of their belief that the stock is really rapidly diminishing in value on account of the mismanagement of the road, were caught in a corner, and were forced to pay two per cent, and in some cases two and a quarter per cent, a day for the use of stock which they held, relying upon somebody else to furnish. Erie sold in the regular way for 53, and at 55, cash. Late in the day several lots of stock were sold under the rules in the Exchange.

At 3 o'clock Broadcloth brokers ran through the Street in full dress, breathless with excitement, eager to meet their obligations, and the Exchange was a scene of the wildest confusion. The Exchange closed without any symptoms of a break in the three corners which so sorely afflicted a greater part of the bankers of Wall-street.

The excitement is expected to-day, and, although there are no failures reported, financiers say that unless relief comes from some quarter speedily, a second "Black Friday" may be expected.

The Erie corner, it is probable, will be broken on Thursday or Friday by the arrival of a large quantity of stock, which has been telegraphed to England for.

The gold corner may be broken by the interference of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, it is rumored, will sell a much larger quantity of gold on Friday than usual, and the money market may be eased by the purchase of a larger quantity of bonds.

Large numbers of interested parties crowded the corridors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, and the situation was discussed with more life than generally obtains. Rumors of a strong combination to defeat the objects of the Gould-Smith clique were prevalent.

The developments this morning are awaited with the utmost anxiety. A rumor was prevalent last night that Daniel Drew is interested with the Gould-Smith clique to bear stocks, and buy them in, but it cannot be traced to any authentic source.

Startling Rumors Concerning Erie.

Should the stories which have been prevalent lately contain only a portion of truth, the Erie Road has gained little by its change of management. The English stockholders, it is claimed, represented by McHenry, are engaged in systematically skinning the corporation, and in saddling the Atlantic and Great Western Road upon it have depressed its finances, and injured its reputation to an almost incredible extent. Stockholders, in London, since Gen. Dix retired from the Presidency, have locked the road out of nearly a million of dollars. The money which he lent could easily have been obtained in New-York at a much lower figure. McHenry drew $750,000 from the road for "reorganization" claims. The Atlantic and Great Western Road by the chance of management gets $1,200,000 for reopened claims. The earnings of Erie are steadily decreasing. These are only a portion of the rumors concerning Erie, but they are a sufficient, if true, to inspire the public with a uniform vivid appreciation of the rottenness of Erie and with distrust in its securities.

The English Cricketers.

The English cricketers arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, from Hamilton, Canada West, via Niagara Falls and Albany, and are now stopping at the Brevoort House. Their names are E. A. Fitzgerald, Captain; W. M. Ross, Hon. G. Harris, A. N. Hornby, W. G. Grace, C. J. Ottaway, C. U. Francis, E. Lubbock, A. Lubbock, A. Appleby, J. Pickering, W. H. Hadow, and Farrands, the umpire. With the party are also Col. Meade, C. B., and W. C. Hanley. Several members of the St. George's Club called on the visitors after their arrival, but no formal reception was given them, as had been anticipated.

The long-expected match will begin at Hoboken to-day, the parties being pitched promptly at 11 A. M. A large number of tickets have been sold, and the attendance will probably be the greatest at any cricket match played heretofore in this country.

The Latest Phase of the Nathan Tragedy.

The case of Forrester, held on suspicion of being the assassin of Benjamin Nathan, assumes a new phase in the production here of George Ellis, who was brought from Sing Sing Prison, where he was serving a term for burglary. He will be used as a witness at the examination today, and it is expected will testify that the burglary of Mr. Schentz's house, in Fifth-avenue was perpetrated by him; that he was aided Forrester and another man, and that the dog with which Mr. Nathan was killed was stolen by Forrester from Senenck's house on that night. Forrester says that Ellis will swear anything to escape serving out his time at Sing Sing, and to avoid arrest by the authorities of Pennsylvania. It is expected that the District-Attorney will move for a continuance of the case, for the purpose of affording the Police time to accumulate evidence.

Personal.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Judge O. P. Temple, of Tennessee; Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, Washington; Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire; Ben Field, of Albion, and Col. W. H. Strong, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio; Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill, of Washington; Hon. R. B. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio; Colonel E. J. Loomis, Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, and Hon. H. A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge W. N. Matson, of Connecticut; Judge J. L. Whittaker, of New-Orleans, and C. N. D'Avis, of Germany, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Dawson, of Maine, Col. H. D. W. Moore, of the United States Army, and Rev. G. W. Wainwright, of Wisconsin, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Commodore W. H. Shock, of the United States Navy; Judge J. E. Hollingsworth, of Texas; and C. E. Cocklee, of Arkansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Dion Boucicault, of London, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Col. H. R. Myers, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House. Baron De Ferussac, of France, is at the Everett House. Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, is at the Brevoort House. Col. Raymond, of Charleston, S. C., is at the Gilsey House.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Preparations for the Campaign—The Apportionment of Congressional Districts—General Business.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening, Mr. John A. Townsend presiding. There was a full attendance. A Committee of one from each Assembly District was selected to see that inspectors and poll-clerks were appointed to represent the Republican Party in the November election. Judge White presented various reports from the Executive Committee. The following reports have been prepared to suit the apportionment of Congressional Districts under the last census:

NEW-YORK, AUG. 13, 1872.

To the Republican Central Committee:

The Executive Committee, to whom it was referred to prepare and report a plan whereby the District Associations in the City of New-York may be fairly and equitably represented in the respective Congressional Conventions to be held hereafter, do respectfully report the following resolutions, and recommend its adoption by the Central Committee:

Resolved, That at every primary election hereafter held in the following-named Assembly Districts, at which delegates to Congressional Conventions are to be elected, there shall be kept by the Inspectors of Elections the number of ballot-boxes for each such districts, and which shall be marked and labeled as follows:

First Assembly District—1 box marked Fifth Congressional; 1 box marked Eighth Congressional.

Eighth Assembly District—1 box marked Sixth Congressional; 1 box marked Seventh Congressional.

Eleventh Assembly District—1 box marked Seventh Congressional; 1 box marked Eighth Congressional.

Fifteenth Assembly District—1 box marked Fifth Congressional; 1 box marked Eighth Congressional.

Sixteenth Assembly District—1 box marked Sixth Congressional; 1 box marked Seventh Congressional.

Seventeenth Assembly District—1 box marked Sixth Congressional; 1 box marked Seventh Congressional.

Eighteenth Assembly District—1 box marked Sixth Congressional; 1 box marked Eighth Congressional.

And that members of the association be allowed to vote in such box only as bears the designation of the Congressional District in which they reside. The names of candidates for all officers to be voted for at such primary election shall be upon one ballot, which shall be endorsed so as to correspond with the designation of the box in which it is to be placed.

At the close of the election the Congressional ticket shall be first separately counted, and immediately afterward the balance of the tickets.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, each District Association shall be entitled to elect as many delegates to Congressional Conventions as it has delegates in the Central Committee, and that such representation be apportioned as follows:

First Assembly District, five delegates to Fifth Congressional District.

Second Assembly District, three delegates to Fifth Congressional District.

Third Assembly District, three delegates to Fifth Congressional District.

Fourth Assembly District, five delegates to Fifth Congressional District.

Fifth Assembly District, six delegates to Fifth Congressional District; two delegates to Eighth Congressional District.

Sixth Assembly District, six delegates to Sixth Congressional District.

Seventh Assembly District, ten delegates to Eighth Congressional District.

Eighth Assembly District, two delegates to Sixth Congressional District; eight delegates to Seventh Congressional District.

Ninth Assembly District, three delegates to Eighth Congressional District.

Eleventh Assembly District, four delegates to Seventh Congressional District; five delegates to Eighth Congressional District; three delegates to Ninth Congressional District.

Twelfth Assembly District, five delegates to Sixth Congressional District.

Thirteenth Assembly District, ten delegates to Eighth Congressional District.

Fourteenth Assembly District, five delegates to Seventh Congressional District.

Fifteenth Assembly District, eight delegates to Ninth Congressional District.

Sixteenth Assembly District, five delegates to Sixth Congressional District; three delegates to Seventh Congressional District.

Seventeenth Assembly District, ten delegates to Sixth Congressional District.

Eighteenth Assembly District, five delegates to Sixth Congressional District; five delegates to Eighth Congressional District; one delegate to Ninth Congressional District.

Nineteenth Assembly District, two delegates to Tenth Congressional District.

Twentieth Assembly District, nine delegates to Tenth Congressional District.

Twenty-first Assembly District, ten delegates to Tenth Congressional District.

JOHN H. WHITE,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Assy Dist.	Vote of 1871.	Cong. Dist.	Assy Dist.	Vote of 1872.	Cong. Dist.
1	1447	5	11	1317	9
2	624	5	12	1325	9
3	1696	5	13	1321	9
4	1115	5	14	1796	7
5	1007	5	15	2791	9
6	1239	5	16	2237	9
7	1406	6	1	799	7
8	3371	6	17	4020	9
9	941	6	18	774	6
10	2004	7	19	1130	7
11	1471	5	1	454	5 and 10
12	2955	7	20	4100	10
13	7434	7	21	5176	10
14	1649	8	2	1	10

The report was adopted.

A report offered, of which the following is a condensation, calling for a primary election to a County Convention for nominations, was adopted:

The Republican associations are directed to assemble at their respective head-quarters on Friday evening, Oct. 11, and choose delegates to a County Convention to select candidates for State, City and Congressional offices. The County Convention to meet at Republican Head-quarters on Thursday evening, Oct. 17. The Congressional Conventions to meet on Friday evening, Oct. 18; the Fifth at No. 189 Chatham-street, the Sixth at Republican Hall, Sixty-third street and Avenue C, the Seventh at No. 17 Stuyvesant-street, the Eighth at Bleecker Buildings, the Ninth at Newman Hall, No. 475 Ninth-avenue, and the Tenth at Lincoln Hall, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The Assembly Conventions to meet at the several district head-quarters on Monday evening, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock.

The Executive Committee recommended that the colored men who desired to have a mass-meeting should have the hall of Cooper Union placed at their disposal. The Naturalization Committee then reported progress. Communications from a Hungarian Democratic Club, asking to be admitted to representation in the Committee, and one from the Independent Grant Club of the Fourteenth Ward, asking for pecuniary aid, were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. George E. Lyons moved that all cases of irregularities in the appointments of Democratic Inspectors and poll-clerks by the Police Commissioners should be referred to the action of a committee to be appointed by this body. Mr. Hugh Gardner stated, on behalf of the Executive Committee, that such a committee was in existence, composed of Messrs. James W. Booth, Charles Blakie, Hugh Hastings and others named, to rectify any evils that might arise in making the appointments. The illness of Mr. Henry Smith with whom the committee were especially to confer, had caused delay. The sentiment, however, were now attending to the matter. Judge White then announced that the vacancy in the Executive Committee of the Central Committee had been filled by the appointment of Joel W. Mason. The Executive Committee will meet hereafter on Monday of each week. It was resolved that 500 copies of the Report of Apportionment should be printed for local distribution, and that in addition to the second Tuesday of each month, the Central Committee should also meet on the fourth Tuesday until after the election. Mr. John A. Townsend then addressed the meeting at length upon the issues of the campaign. Charles S. Spencer followed in a brief address.

The Orvis Swindles.

The charges brought against Orvis and his companions through the swindling operations exposed in the TIMES, have occasioned marked excitement among the merchants down town. The complainants in the premises are accumulating evidence, which will shortly be given publicity. The following card bears upon the matter:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1872.

"Capt. Thos. E. Hallock complains there is not a swindle of Orvis' in which he was not interested. There was not a swindle of Hallock's in which Orvis was not interested. William J. Rae sets to one of the men yesterday morning that it was important to them to have Orvis released on bail so that he could slope. Hallock is now engaged in raising bunk-money to prevent his being forced to Edward Welch Company bring an additional charge against Orvis which would cause the Court to raise his bail to an amount beyond the ability of the gang to raise.

"The leaders of many of these frauds must be suppressed at present. The following are a few. Gatus, William J. Rae, A. J. Parks, Capt. Thomas E. Hallock, alias H. H. Thomas, Charles H. Orvis, Wm. Bushnell, Lambert, Hodges, Wm. Brown, A. M. Miller, Mallon & Co., Townsend & Co., L. Roberts, "Gen." Thompson, C. O. Richardson, E. J. Baldwin, Sawyer, and a lawyer, No. 43 Wall-street. The recently swindled are E. A. H. Shepard, No. 18 Cornhouse-street, Newark; restaurant, No. 127 Grand-street; restaurant, southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street; probably the Stuyvesant and Park Banks (a rent); Demarest & Co., corner Fifty-second-street; Howard Wesck Company, Reynolds, Tice & Co., jewelers, corner of Johnson and Fulton streets, Brooklyn; a Boston Bank, and numerous previous victims from the restaurants. The swindles they have perpetrated for a few years past amount to millions. If I could get beside an honest and zealous Grand Jury for a few hours, and tempt the Court, I could make New-York less comfortable for this gang than it is now. A detailed description of the way they have operated would make interesting reading. WALTER GIBSON,
No. 4,266 Third-avenue.

The Camnstadt Volksfest—Second Day.

The second day's festivities of the famous Cannstadt Volks Festival, yesterday, was attended by 80,000 persons. There was a procession of 170 ancient characters. The scenes enacted represented the accession to the ducal throne of Wurtemburg of Count Eberhardt, the Bearded, including the coronation scene at the ancient town of Worms, in the presence of the Emperor Maximilian. The annular railroad was got up at an expense of $1,000. The receipts are estimated at $4,000. Today, the festival will close, when the programme of the first day's festivities will be repeated.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

OPENING OF THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Another theatre threw open its doors last night for the season. Tastefully decorated, cleansed, and in all ways improved, the theatre in Union-square is now one of the prettiest and most agreeable in the City. To grace the opening, a new play, written to order, by Victorien Sardou, for Miss Agnes Ethel, was offered, and that popular young actress, supported by a strong company, essayed to fill out the author's conception. The piece has been beautifully set on the stage, and each of its five acts has appropriate and telling illustration. It is extremely French—which is natural—and was much relished by the audience, which, remembering the name of the author of "Agnes," is not less so. Miss Ethel has in it fine scope for her peculiar talent, whereof pathos, willful grace, abandon and a kind of tender introspection may be called the salient elements, and the company sustained the surrounding roles with tact and vigor. The heroine of the night was received like a princess and literally cannonaded with flowers, and the entrance of the principal artists of the company was the signal for repeated cheering. Mr. Mark Smith was warmly welcomed on his return from Europe, and cordial receptions were likewise extended to Mr. Harkins, Miss Fleasy Mordaunt, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Phillis Glover and others. We regret that the pressure on our columns will oblige us to defer—probably until Saturday—an examination of the dramatic merits of "Agnes" in detail, and therefore merely conclude this hasty notice by a recognition of the highly-successful character of last night's performance, alike as regards the opening of the theatre in its new and attractive aspect, the acting of the chief performers, and the appreciative reception of M. Sardou's play.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

If the performance at Wallack's, already adverted to as the most attractive offered this season, needed strengthening, the required element has been infused into it by the efforts, in "Ixion," of the Praeger Family. These artists are four in number, and they are capital musicians, and full of humor and vivacity. Their *tirolienne* and characteristic duets are heard in the third scene of the burlesque, which is preceded, as usual, by the comedietta of "The Happy Pair."

MR. FECHTER IN FRENCH PLAYS.

Mr. Charles Fechter has decided upon acting once, with the surroundings he has had in the earlier part of his career, previous to coming forth as manager of his new theatre, and he will therefore be heard in a single representation of French plays. The Union League Theatre, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, has been chosen as the place, and to-morrow evening as the time for the performance. Mr. Fechter will fill the role of *Henri de Morsan*, in "On Demande un Gouverneur." The personage in one he portrayed when the piece, known to English playgoers as "A Bachelor of Arts," was first given, and whom he pictured two hundred nights in succession. The habitual readers of the TIMES require no "fresh opinion as to Mr. Fechter's merits as an actor, but those who have not been privileged to see the gentleman on the French stage with French actors about him, should be assured that his happiest efforts in the, to him, foreign drama, are in no respect to be compared with the performances he has offered in Paris, and of which a specimen may be enjoyed tomorrow. "Fais ce que Dois," M. Coppée's pretty poem, will precede "On Demande un Gouverneur." MM. Paul Juignet, Robert and Julien, and Mmes. Cavé and Blondelet, are to appear with Mr. Fechter.

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers by the Scotia, at this port yesterday, were Mr. Dion Boucicault and Mrs. Boucicault, *née* Agnes Robertson.

Musical.

PATTI-MARIO CONCERTS.

The second of the Patti-Mario concerts occurs at Steinway Hall, this evening. Signor Mario, besides acquitting himself of the tenor's duties in two concerted pieces, will sing "Salve Dimora," from "Faust;" Miss Patti will interpret "Caro Nome," from "Rigoletto," and a vocal waltz from Ricci's "Folle a Rome;" M. Sauret will play Spohr's concerto in A minor, and fresh numbers will press into service the talent of Mlle. Carreno, of Miss Cary, and of Signor Ronconi, who constitute, with Signor Mario and Miss Patti, Mr. Strakosch's company.

The Perkins Shooting Affray—Discharge of the Accused Saloon-Keeper from Custody.

The case of Daniel Perkins, who shot Edward Wellington, alias "Indian Ned," in his saloon, the "New Idea," No. 598 Broadway, on Saturday morning, was arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for examination. Mrs. Perkins, who was present during the shooting, appeared in Court, as did also William Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith. The accused was represented by counsel. The case came before the Police Magistrate by virtue of Wellington having refused to make an ante-mortem statement to the Coroner. Counsel for Perkins applied for his discharge on the ground that he had acted solely in self-defense in shooting Wellington. Judge Hogan held that he should certainly protect a man who protected his property; that the evidence thus far had shown that Wellington and others had forced their way into the prisoner's place of business, and endeavored to take possession thereof, and that he should discharge Perkins from custody, but desired him to hold himself in readiness to appear before the Court, if at any time he should be required to do so. Perkins was very much affected during the foregoing. He expressed himself as having but little hope of longevity, now that he had shot one of this gang. Reddy the Blacksmith and his companion, Bell, were also discharged from custody.

The Prosecution of the Ring—Overhauling Indictments.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, one of the counsel for the prosecution of the Ring, was engaged yesterday in overhauling the indictments against those criminals, pigeon-holed in the District-Attorney's office. The statement that a part of these indictments have been lost or stolen is denied. It is asserted that they are all safely stored in the office except a portion of them, which are placed in the possession of Attorney-General Barlow a short time ago. Mr. Peckham declined to give the TIMES reporter any information in regard to the conference with Mr. Lyman Tremain at Albany, on the 16th or 17th inst., which he was credited with holding by his partner, Mr. Stoutenburgh. Attorney-General Barlow was reported at his office to be still out of town. It is generally believed that the prosecution in Court of the men indicted will begin in October. Ex-Controller Connolly has been out of the United States for the last three weeks, but can be brought to the City at short notice by his friends.

Republican National Committee.

From letters received at the head-quarters of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, it appears that the Central Committee of Pennsylvania have thoroughly canvassed every county in that State, and report that there is every probability of the defeat of Buckalew. Attorney-General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, and Ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, are doing very effective work in the Southern States. Mr. Foster, Chairman of the Indiana State Committee, writes that the party in his State is thoroughly organized, and that it will be carried for Grant by an increased majority. Mr. O. C. French, of the Mississippi State Committee, writes in the same strain, and states that Mississippi will give an unprecedented majority for Grant and Wilson. Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan has a conference with Assistant Secretary Henry A. Glidden during the day.

Among the visitors were Gov. Marshall Jewell, Commissioner E. H. Rollins, Boston; John E. Ryan, Little Rock, Ark. Gov. Jewell will take part in the Indiana canvass.

Banner-Raising in the Eleventh Ward.

Under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Working Men's Grant and Wilson Club, a large and ornamental banner was unfurled in Avenue D, last evening, at which between 4,000 and 5,000 persons assisted. At Union Market-square, Mr. Peter B. Thorpe of Brooklyn, spoke, and alluded to the fact that this was the first political audience that has gathered in that square since the election of James K. Polk. The speaker referred, effectively, to the Administration of President Grant, which had developed the resources of the Union, the lessening of the public debt, and the renewal of business prosperity.

Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, of New Jersey, delivered the closing address, in which he reviewed the more dominant characteristics in the public life of Gen. Grant, and compared them with those known as Greeley's.

POLITICAL.

General Notes.

On Monday evening Hon. E. Delafield Smith addressed a large Republican meeting at Jamaica, Long Island.

Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren will address the citizens of Orange, N. J., in Library Hall, this evening, on the issues of the Grant and Wilson campaign.

Last evening the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of Huddletown, Staten Island, met at Schmelzer's Hotel, Stapleton. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Thos. D. Adams.

D. K. Elmendorf is the President of the Grant and Wilson Club formed at Pearsall's, Long Island, on Monday night. A banner is to be raised by the members the coming week.

The Republicans of Perth Amboy have organized a Grant and Wilson Club, and mean to "push things" until November. J. Thorn Golding has been elected President, and Enco. A. Lofield Secretary.

The Straight-out Democrats of Ohio, yesterday, issued a call for a convention, to meet at Columbus, Oct. 2, to select two candidates for Presidential Electors at large, and to elect a Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Dr. James C. Jackson, of Dansville, will speak at Ossian Centre, before the Grant and Wilson Club of Ossian, Livingston County, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 25, and Hon. William H. Lempert, Republican nominee for member of Congress, Twenty-sixth District, will speak at the same place on the evening of Oct. 2.

An immense Grant, Wilson and Hartranft meeting was held at South Bethlehem, Penn., on Saturday evening. After the address, a torchlight procession paraded the streets. There were more than 9,000 persons in line with six bands and several drum corps. The demonstration was the largest ever known in that part of the State.

Local Notes.

The German-American Association have resolved to hold a mass-meeting on the 26th instant.

The Eleventh Ward German Republican Association met at No. 433 Fifth-street last evening, and afterward participated in the banner raising at Union Market-square.

At a meeting of the James O'Brien Working Men's Association, held last evening at No. 62 Hester-street, Mr. Wm. Walsh, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Brazil spoke in favor of Mr. O'Brien's nomination for the Mayoralty.

A new organization entitled the Nineteenth Ward O'Brien Independent Working Men's Club held its second meeting last evening. Its sole object, the Chairman avowed, is to be the election of the Senator to the Mayoralty.

A meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Greeley and Brown Club was held last night, at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Speeches were delivered by Adam Flanigan, Alexander Thain and W. E. Garith.

Mr. Peter B. C. Murphy, Secretary of the Nineteenth Ward Chinese Independent Association, denies that the association is committed to the support of Greeley and Brown. It has not yet declared for any of the candidates now before the people.

At a meeting of the Thomas Jefferson Club, of the Twenty-first Ward, last evening, at No. 545 Tenth-avenue, it was resolved that Dr. Louis Schulize be indorsed for the position of Coroner, and that Mr. John Dolan be recommended for the nomination as Assistant Alderman from the Eighteenth Assembly District.

The colored citizens of the Sixteenth Ward have effected a permanent organization of a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. The following are the officers: Edward Randolph, President; John H. Lee, First Vice-President; J. T. Tyne, Second Vice-President; J. E. Tenbrook, Secretary; Thomas Goldsborough, Treasurer.

Mr. Greeley leaves the City by a special car from Jersey City, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 7:40 A. M. today, for Philadelphia. He will be received there by a delegation headed by Alsek. K. McClure. On the way he will stop at Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Trenton and Princeton.

The People's Municipal Reform Association met at No. 907 Broadway last night to hear a report of their Conference Committee on the subject of nomination for Mayor. The Committee had meetings with the Council of Political Reform and the Working Men's Union, but would not, they said, be ready to report before Tuesday.

The German Republican Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Thirteenth Assembly District, (Sixteenth Ward,) held on Monday night an enthusiastic meeting at No. 23 Eighth-avenue, Wm. Schlegel, President of the organization, in the chair. Speeches were made by Dr. Hoeber, Mr. R. Weil, of Garnsbach, Dr. Darnes and others, in favor of the National, State and County tickets.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Eighteenth Ward, last evening, at No. 407 Third-avenue, adopted resolutions nominating Mr. Coleman as a candidate for Assembly, and pledging the Association to support Grant and Wilson for President, and O'Brien for Mayor. Addresses were delivered by Major Crewley, Col. Schaffer, of Missouri, and Col. Charles S. Spencer.

The Joint Executive Committee of the Liberal and Democratic General Committees are in daily consultation in Brooklyn, completing arrangements for the mass-meeting at the Academy of Music to-morrow night. There will be music, fire-works and a large number of speakers. Arrangements have been made for a meeting in Union Hall of the Union Constitutional Association, Myrtle-avenue, if necessary.

A large number of the colored men of the Fourteenth Ward met last evening at No. 115 Crosby-street, and organized a colored Grant and Wilson campaign club. The following were elected officers: Jas. Freeman, President; Jas. Anthony, First Vice-President; Eli Bailey, Second Vice-President; Geo. Washington, Financial Secretary; Robert Richardson, Recording Secretary; Austin Allen, Treasurer. Three hundred and sixty-six members signed the roll.

The Swedish Independent Club, of this City, held a meeting at No. 12 Bleecker-street, Monday evening, when it was determined to take the sense of the meeting on the question of Presidential candidates. A ballot was held, which it was found that the members of the Club were unanimous for Grant and Wilson, and the organization formally declared itself to be the Swedish Grant and Wilson Independent Club. The next meeting will be held on Monday next.

The Fourth Ward James O'Brien Club met at No. 59 Cherry-street last evening. Geo. Elliott presiding, and passed resolutions strongly indorsing Grant and Wilson and Greeley and Brown. The following officers were elected: Geo. Elliott, President; Timothy Tracy, Vice-President; Michael Costello, Second Vice-President; Geo. Maples and Jno. Desmond, Secretaries; Jas. Fitzgerald, Treasurer; Lawrence Costello, Sergeant-at-Arms. The organization is the oldest in the City, and numbers upward of 200 members.

A largely-attended meeting of the Appomattox Grant and Wilson Club of the Nineteenth Ward was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-third-street and Third-avenue, the President, George N. Williams, in the chair. A resolution was passed to the effect that no resolution looking to the indorsement of any candidate for State, City or County officers be entertained by the Club, as its sole object was to support Gen. Grant. Addresses having been delivered by several of the members, the meeting adjourned.

Another Vote.

A vote was taken on the New-York and New-Haven train yesterday evening, with the following result: Grant, 148; Greeley, 65; no vote, 54.

The Tuxt—Autumn Meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association.

The regular annual meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association began yesterday. There were many ladies present, and Bernstein's Orchestra discoursed a fine selection of music. There were two races, the first being for a purse of $750, for horses that have never beaten 2:50, for which the following four were entered, viz.: W. McMahon's blk. g. Billy Davis, A. Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster, W. E. Weeks' b. m. Susie Clay, and J. H. Phillips' b. m. Fanny Osborn. In the pools Gloster was the favorite at two to one against the field, and won in three straight heats.

The second event was for a purse of $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:28, for which there were eight entries; but the following five came to the post, viz.: E. J. Murphy's b. g. Eli Allen, John Lovett's b. m. Gazelle, J. J. Bowen's gr. g. Ben Flagler, J. H. Phillips' blk. g. W. H. Ripley, and James McKee's b. m. Young Thorn. Gazelle was so great a favorite that she was left out of most of the pools, and she won easily.

The State Tax Assessment in Kings County.

The Special Committee appointed to confer with the State Assessors at Albany on the subject of equalizing the assessment of State tax against Kings County, reported yesterday to the Board of Supervisors that they had prepared a schedule showing the actual value and the assessed value of real estate in twenty counties, including the County of Kings. They demonstrate that while nineteen of those counties are assessed but twenty-four and seventenths per cent. on the actual value of their real estate for State purposes, Kings County is assessed at fifty-six and seven-tenths per cent. on the actual value of its real estate. The Committee have visited Albany twice for the purpose of getting a proper statement before the Board, and they expect that action will be taken on or about the 20th inst.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY OLEWS, Treasurer.
Public meetings will be held as follows:

Wednesday, Sept. 18.	
Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Owego	Hon. Thos. Settle of N. C.
Cortland	Gen. John I. Swift.
Hempstead	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Halsey Valley	Hon. George L. Maynard.
	William H. Ellis.
Lima	Col. Albert B. Shaw.
North Blenheim	Hon. George Beckon.
Newfield	Hon. John S. Parker.
Greenville	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Clay	Gen. R. M. Lee.
Watertown	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Hartsville	Col. A. E. Backer.
Fairfield	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Hastings	Hon. William P. Fiero.
Horseheads	Hon. John R. Selkreg.
Minaville	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. T. C. Crouin.
	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Yazoo	Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Rome	Rev. William F. Butler.
	William H. Johnson.
New-Brunswick, N. J.	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
No. 252 West 34th-st., N. Y.	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
	Hon. Thomas M. Ellis.
Thursday, Sept. 19.	
Jamestown, (P. M.)	Hon. Reuben Conkling.
Auburn	Hon. John S. Seward, N. C.
Trumansburg	Gen. John I. Swift.
Durham	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Dansville	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Florida	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Potsdam	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
	Hon. William Smyth.
Watsonville	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Tallmans	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Yorkville	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
	Horace Russell.
Middleburg	Hon. Morris Beckon.
Slaterville	Hon. John E. Parker.
Caton	Col. A. E. Backer.
Sand Hill	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Highland Falls	Frederick G. Gedney.
Irvington	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Salisbury Centre	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Millport	Hon. John S. Selkreg.
North Brookfield	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Lettner Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. T. C. Crouin.
	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Pulaski	Hon. Richard Crowley.
	Hon. A. S. Getty.
Winfield, Long Island	Hon. J. F. Manning.
	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Tarrytown	Hon. Isaac Dayton.
	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon.
60th-st. Church, New-York	Hon. Robert Sewell.
11th Assembly Dist., N. Y.	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Kathaville	Gen. R. W. Cooper.
Woodhull	Gen. Thomas M. Hill.
Friday, Sept. 20.	
Olean, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
West Troy	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Peterboro, (P. M.)	Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Qulva	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Yonkers	Hon. William P. Fiero.
	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Cornwall	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Malone	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Smithboro	Hon. George L. Maynard.
	L. Settle.
Danby	Hon. Francis M. Finch.
Enfield Centre	Hon. William P. Ellis.
Fulton	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Carlisle	Hon. George Beckon.
Gouverneur	Gen. Chas. S. Lyons.
McLean	Hon. John L. Parker.
Newport	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Hermansville	Gov. Marshall Jewell.
	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
21st Ward, Brooklyn	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
	Col. F. S. Bates.
Highland	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Auburn	Rev. William H. Butler.
	William P. Johnson.
Concordia Hall, N. Y.	Hon. Horace Russell.
	Capt. William H. Grace.
Yorkville	Dr. David Bell.
	Hon. John O'Donnell.
De Ruyter	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Watertown	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Tuscarora	Hon. Thomas M. Ellis.
Saturday, Sept. 21.	
Cohoes	Hon. Thomas Settle.
Berlin	Gen. R. M. Lee.
Lansingburgh	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Canton	Hon. A. W

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Sept. 17, was more active than usual, the attendance of buyers and others being larger, and the value, as well as the amount, of real estate sold greater. The prices, though, ruled low, the lots on One Hundred and Forty-first-street particularly selling at a less rate than was expected. The sales were all of a legal nature, and it may be that, owing to the uncertainty attending transactions of this kind, capitalists who would have otherwise invested were absent from the room, thinking that an adjournment, as a matter of course, would be announced. There will be fewer, however, as the season advances, and investors, to take advantage of the opportunities offered for a good bargain, must be present at the advertised auctions. The following is a review of the day's transactions:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. P. Smith, Esq., referee, disposed of eight lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 199.10, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first-street, 275 feet east of Eighth-avenue, extending through to One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street. The property was sold subject to a mortgage, amounting with interest and costs to about $8,800, and sold for $9,100 over and above this sum, making the total price realized $17,900, or $2,206 per lot. The purchaser was T. J. Mora. The mortgage foreclosure was against Reeves E. Selmes et al., and perhaps the known connection of the defendant with the real estate operations of the late Tammany Ring may have had an influence in affecting the real value of the lots. These lots had been by Messrs. Ludlow & Co., of four lots on Fifty-seventh-street, west of Tenth-avenue, was adjourned until Tuesday of next week. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James N. Piper, Esq., referee, sold the premises known as No. 54 Ninth-street, south side, 125 feet 11 inches east of Sixth-avenue, embracing a lot 16.8 by 98.11, with a four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house upon the same; purchased by T. L. E. Fuller for $19,000. Muller, Willams & Co. also under Supreme Court foreclosure order, Philip L. Wilson, Esq., referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement-house and lot, located on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, for $10,500, the purchaser being James Earls, a second mortgagee. This property was mortgaged, we learned, for $12,500, the building being nearly new. The price, it will consequently be seen, was very low. James M. Miller, at public auction, offered for sale two four-story and basement high-stoop Mansard-roof brown-stone-front houses and lots, situate on the east side of Madison-avenue, 42 feet south of Eighty-fourth-street, but without effecting a transfer of title, although one was knocked down for $32,650, and the other for $29,500. The legal sale of a house and lot on Sixty-eighth-street, 175 feet west of Fourth-avenue, by this same auctioneer, was erroneously announced in this column on Monday for yesterday, the date of the auction being today. The only further business transacted yesterday was an adjournment by William

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Cuba	Sept. 21	Olympus	Sept. 18
Columbia	Sept. 28	Tarifa	Sept. 25
Australia	Oct. 5	Iowa	Oct. 2
Colombia	Oct. 12	Alexandria	Oct. 9
Siberia	Oct. 19	Britannia	Oct. 16
Anglia	Oct. 26	Caledonia	Oct. 23

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown's steamers, $80; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $70; excursion tickets, $125; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Cuba	Wed'day, Sept. 18	Russia	Sat'day, Sept. 21
Scotia	Wed'day, Sept. 25	Algeria	Sat'day, Sept. 28
Java	Wed'day, Oct. 2	Parthia	Sat'day, Oct. 5
China	Wed'day, Oct. 9	Calabria	Sat'day, Oct. 12
Russia	Wed'day, Oct. 16	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Oct. 19

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $65, $80 and $100 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15 extra. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

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PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Jersey City, at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

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NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC. BALTIC. ADRIATIC. REPUBLIC. CELTIC. GERMANIC. ATLANTIC. BRITANNIC.

Each from 3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor on the days following.

BALTIC	Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.
ATLANTIC	Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.
OCEANIC	Oct. 12, 7½ A. M.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

EMIGRANT FARES AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

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ANCHOR LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 P. M.	CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Sept. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Thursday, Oct. 3, 7 P. M.	CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Oct. 5, 12 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
To London	$80	To London	$30
To Paris	$145	To Paris	$65

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FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 8 A. M.
HOLLAND, Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUNDAY, Wed'day, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'day, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.

These steamships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency
Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

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The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	Boursat	Saturday, Sept. 21	
ST. LAURENT	Lemaire	Saturday, Oct. 5	
FRANCE (New)	Santelli	Saturday, Oct. 19	
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Nov. 2	

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)

	TO BREST OR HAVRE.	
First cabin	$125	Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the inconvenience of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

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(VIA QUEENSTOWN),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ..... Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN ..... Sept. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. J. FRENCH ..... Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE ..... Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ..... Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ..... Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office, No. 20 Bowling, $28, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

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VIA PANAMA,

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Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 21, Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MATHEWS, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo, and touching at all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tomata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 18.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. BABY, Agent.

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AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

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TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL RAINEY, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 6 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

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Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BRICKETT, Thursday, Sept. 19.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Sept. 21.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES REMSY, Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-Western Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Lower Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Fulton-st.

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For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BETTLEY & D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

TOUR ROUND THE GLOBE.

Mr. Thomas Cook, the well-known tourist of No. 98 Fleet-st., London, will leave Liverpool by steamer Oceanic of the White Star line, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, with a party of ladies and gentlemen for a tour round the globe.

The route from New-York will be via Niagara Falls, Chicago, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Suez Canal, Brindisi, Mount Cenis and London, with arrangements for

THE NILE AND PALESTINE.

Fare for the entire round, first class, with sixty days' hotel, $1,000 gold.

Thirty days' tour and middle life in Palestine.

Twenty days on Nile to first cataract and back, $600, gold, including all.

Several Americans will join the party at New-York and Chicago.

For further information apply to R. M. JENKINS, Allegheny, Pa., American Representative of Thos. Cook & Son, who is authorized to book passengers for this tour.

In January Thomas Cook & Son will open an office in New-York, under the firm name of COOK, SON & JENKINS, in January next, for the sale of Cook's tourist tickets to all parts of Europe and the East.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZILS.

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LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 6th,	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 13th,	8:30 P. M.
Saturday, 14th,	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th,	7:00 P. M.
Monday, 16th,	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th,	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th,	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th,	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th,	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 19th,	8:00 A. M.
Friday, 20th,	6:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th,	10:00 A. M.

A LEANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and Pier 41 N. R., foot Murray-st., at 9 A. M., daily, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Peekskill, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

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NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Pier 1 N. R., foot CHRYSTIE-ST. daily 3 P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Lake Hiawatha, Cos. Pt., Verplanck, Peekskill, ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing, Sing, Hiawatha, ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR CONGOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', West Point, Newburgh, Cornwall and Cozzens.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat KELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3, and foot of 23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND FLITCHFIELD.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Market-st. at 2:45 and 23d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Every Department filled with New Goods.

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Silks, Satins, Alabaster Turquoise, every shade.

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Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Silk Fringes, ten thousand Ladies' Neck-ties, about fifty cents on the dollar. A special purchase and offering.

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Corsets, 50c., 62c., 75c. and $1 a pair.

Examine our $1 50 and $2 Corsets.

Specialty—Ten thousand dollars worth of Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings, at fifty cents on the dollar.

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New Styles in Hats and Bonnets Exhibited in our Hat Rooms, Second Floor.

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Two Buttons, 75c. and $1 the pair.
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Also Untrimmed Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Tuts, &c., of the latest importation.

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OHIO.

Review of the Political Situation in the Buckeye State.

Earnest Canvass of the Several Counties in Progress—A Thorough Republican Organization Effected—Condition of the Opposing Parties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1872.

No State affords such unlimited facilities to the unfortunate "percenters" as Ohio. It is well known that there is a species of political insanity which is manifested by the subject groping into the past until he finds the largest majority ever cast in the State under consideration for a Republican candidate, and, comparing this with the vote of this year, evolve a per cent. of loss which, being general throughout the country, will inevitably elect Greeley. The lunatics have thus far had a rather tough time of it with the returns from New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, North Carolina, Vermont, and Maine, as they will have with those of Pennsylvania and Indiana. In all these States they were unable to figure out a satisfactory "per cent. of Republican loss," as the votes of successive years were too evenly balanced. But when they get into Ohio they will have no difficulty whatever. The Buckeye State, it will be remembered, gave John Brough one hundred thousand over Vallandigham in 1863, and nobody expects that it will give over twenty-five thousand Republican majority at the utmost next month. Here, then, will be a palpable Republican loss of seventy-five thousand, and it can be readily seen that a per cent. of loss can be got out of such figures which will deprive Gen. Grant of the possibility of getting an electoral vote, and bury him, with the Republican Party, deeper in political perdition than ever plummet sounded.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Such figuring would be no more absurd than that with which these monomaniacs have astonished the country since the Vermont and Maine elections. In those cases they have seized upon the years when, from various causes, the Republican majorities happened to be the largest, and they can, with equal reason, do the same with Ohio. But the proceeding, because of that abnormal majority of 1863, would be even stronger proof of insanity than the other cases. Earliest among the States to espouse the Republican cause, and unwavering in its support from the beginning, Ohio has, nevertheless, at times just escaped falling into the foul abyss of Democracy, and perhaps no State has fluctuated in its majorities to so great an extent. In order that this fact may be most briefly and plainly presented, I append a table, showing the majority and total vote for President and Governor during the past twelve years, premising that the majority is invariably Republican:

	Majority.	Total vote.
1860. Lincoln	10,756	442,962
1861. Todd	65,293	268,791
1863. Brough	100,582	475,698
1864. Lincoln	85,054	471,253
1865. Cox	40,826	417,430
1867. Hayes	2,983	434,227
1868. Grant	42,617	575,825
1869. Hayes	6,522	485,240*
1871. Noyes	16,064	460,462

It will be seen from this table that while the State has been steadily Republican during the last twelve years, it has always required some great exigency to make the majority decisive. Thus, in 1860 it was only 10,756, but the war coming on in the next year it went up to 65,293. In 1863 Copperheadism was showing itself as the enemy in the rear of our armies, and Ohio buried it under 100,582 Republican majority. The next year the triumph of our arms seemed assured, but the Democratic peace platform of Chicago kept the majority up to 60,055, but at the succeeding election, the steam being off, it fell to 29,826. In 1867 the safety of the nation seemed permanently assured, and down went the majority to 2,983; but the very next year, the Democracy showing, as Mr. Greeley had said, that its chief purpose was to "hate niggers," up went the majority to 42,617 in the largest total vote ever polled in the State. Thinking that their great mission was at last accomplished, the Republicans allowed their majority to drop the very next year to 6,822, but in 1871, Kukluxism having meantime made its appearance, Gov. Noyes had 16,064 over two competitors. These facts are suggestive as illustrating that whenever convinced that human liberty was in danger the Republicans of Ohio have rushed upon their foes in overwhelming force. In order, however, to show that they wait for the actual crisis before acting, I may add that at the State election of 1868 the Republican majority was only 17,388 in a total vote of 516,747, while a month later Gen. Grant had, as appears from the table, 42,617 majority.

PROMISES OF THE PRESENT.

In view of these figures it becomes very important to know what has been as well as what is being done to enlighten the people as to the real issues involved in the present contest, and I am constrained to say, very little. Of course, I do not mean to assert that the Republican Party of Ohio is dead, or that it threatens to let the election go by default, for it or against it, as chance may determine; but I do mean to say that, compared with Indiana, nothing whatever has been done to awaken the people to a sense of their duty. There have been some few meetings, some few documents of doubtful value have been distributed, and the regular organization of the party, of which I have yet to speak, has, perhaps, been at work quietly and with some effect; but it is palpable that the enthusiasm of the Republican masses has not been awakened anywhere in the State, save along the Indiana border, where it has been kindled by the glow of the Hoosier State. I do not feel disposed to blame the State Committee, for I know that it is and has been doing everything possible to mend matters; Gen. Walcutt, the Chairman, is now in New-York, where he has secured Gen. Hawley and others for future service, and Rodney Foos, the Secretary, is constantly stirring the county organizations to such neighborhood work as is possible. But it is plain somebody has blundered, and that the blunder is due to that overweening confidence which says that "Ohio is safe anyhow."

THE PARTY ORGANIZATION.

So it may be safe, but only because of precautions taken years ago. After the party had grazed the edge of death in that 2,983 majority of 1867, the necessity of an efficient party organization that should act upon every individual voter was keenly felt, and one was devised which was in fair working order for the election of 1869, but was not entirely perfected until early in the present year. As it now exists it is one of the most perfect and effective in existence. First of all, there is the State Executive Committee, consisting of six members of the Central Committee; next to this one, the County Executive Committees, but far more important than this machinery which has always existed are the township organizations. The State Committee pays no attention to Hamilton and Cuyahoga Counties in which are the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland, and excepting these two there are eighty-six counties in the State in which are 1,431 townships. In each of these townships two of the most active Republicans were selected and held responsible for bringing out its vote, making a certain working force of 2,862, which has now been increased by the addition of supernumeraries to 3,500. In addition to this, in 1870, the Young Men's Grant Brigade was organized, which consists of two members in each township of thirty-three counties where the most work is necessary. The names of all these working Republicans are in possession of the State Committee, and to them documents are sent direct for distribution, as well as such instructions as may be necessary. The obvious advantage of this plan is that it puts the State Committee in almost personal communication with every voter, and enables it to know at all times the precise political condition of the State, as well as gives immediate information of every move of the enemy, so that it may be counteracted. The Democrats are fully aware of the existence of this organization, and have done their utmost to imitate it, but have not succeeded. Because of this organization, the Republican Party of the State has not gone to the dogs utterly, and it is today doing all that is being done at all for success in October, and it is plain that it can do much.

PROSPECTS OF THE FUTURE.

As things are at present, there need be no fear of the State going Democratic. Ohio during the present generation will never come so near to that misfortune as she did in 1871, but the shaking up of the State is desirable to secure a triumph that will crush both vanity and hope out of the coalitionists. Just now, and undoubtedly basing their boasts on Republican apathy, them people are talking very wildly. Even Mr. Halstead, who seems in this contest to be a sort of independent guerrilla, harrassing the flanks of both parties, told me today that Greeley would carry Ohio and at the same time he does not weaken confidence in his judgement by asserting that Greeley can be elected, or that he can carry Indiana. Judging only by surface events, and forgetting the record of the State, it is not wonderful that the Greeleyites actually have hopes of the State; and they make some rather violent assumptions to strengthen their confidence. It is assumed, for instance, because Schurz usually has large meetings that the Germans are going en masse for Greeley, but there is no evidence of it. As in Indiana, many of those Germans who have heretofore been influential as Republicans still adhere to the party, and it is nonsense to suppose that their influence is destroyed. Such men as Judge Stallo declare that the Germans have not followed Schurz, but that they will be found voting very much as they have heretofore. Some of those who were Republicans have become Greeleyized, just as Republicans of other nationalities have, and in about the same proportion. Again, it is asserted that Greeleyism has penetrated and crippled Republicanism everywhere. The same thing was said of Maine, and was just as true there as here. The capacity of a Greeley Republican for boasting is something so huge that a standard for its measurement has not yet been devised, and those of Ohio are like their brethren elsewhere. Here, as in other States, they are found almost exclusively in the large cities, and are constantly proclaiming that the Republican Party is dead, which fact is very clear to their minds because they have left the party. In this State there are undoubtedly many who were Republicans acting now with the Democratic Party in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and some few other places, but the evidence is conclusive that they are very scarce among the country Republicans. In many counties there are not enough of them to make an omnibus load, and nowhere, except in the places named are they in sufficient numbers to be an element in the situation. Taking the whole State there were probably eight thousand of this class, most of whom were in Hamilton County, and now there are fully five thousand, but they are constantly dwindling, and with a proper canvass of the State there will be very few of them left by election day. As another view of the condition of affairs, I must add that I cannot find that there are so many Democrats in Ohio as in some other States who have, or may be counted upon to repudiate Greeley. The Buckeye Democracy for some reason seem to relish "crow" better than their neighbors, and I see as yet no reason to doubt that the bulk of them will support the coalition candidates for State officers and members of Congress at the October election, whatever they may do in November. But, influenced by the same motives as their brethren in other States, they may, after they have voted in October that Greeley's last ghost of a chance has departed, decline to be subjected to any further profileless abasement, and in consequence will stay away from the polls. But speaking now only of October, I count upon them as generally voting as I have stated. E. C.

THE WARD'S ISLAND INQUESTS.

The Ornell Inquiry Postponed—Post-Mortem on the Body of the Other Victim—The Double Inquest Today.

The inquest on the body of John Ornell, the Swede who died recently under suspicious circumstances at the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, was to have been held, yesterday, by Coroner Keenan. But the death of the colored lunatic, Horatio Seymour, in the same place, and under somewhat similar circumstances, compelled the Coroner to defer the proceedings, and to order an immediate autopsy upon the body of the other victim. He did this so that an inquiry could be made officially into both cases on the same day, a matter of considerable convenience to the officials of the Asylum, and the other witnesses who have to attend. The double inquest was, therefore, arranged for this morning in the Coroners' Office.

The autopsy was performed in the dead-house at Ward's Island, Dr. Wooster Beach, Deputy Coroner, assisted by Dr. Echeverria, made the post-mortem examination last evening. Their investigation resulted in the discovery of five broken ribs, three on the left and two on the right side, one of the latter being considerably inflamed from the fracture. The brain was found to be in a tolerably healthy condition, but there were two severe contusions on the skull, one on the frontal bone and the other in the occiput. The latter was undoubtedly inflicted recently. They also discovered a superficial extravasation of blood over the brain, which indicated violence. From the result of their investigation they have arrived at the conclusion that the deceased died from violence. The theory that the injuries might accrue from a fall was considered, but they determined that in such an event the deceased must have fallen from a considerable height. Even then all the injuries discovered could hardly be explained. The report of the doctors will be given today at the Coroner's inquest. The autopsy on the body of the negro will very probably heighten the feeling against Farrell, the keeper, since it is not unknown to the public that the abs of lunatics have been broken before today, by keepers jumping on them with their knees. The authorities of the Asylum very much doubt the keeper's guilt, but that they disobeyed him at once looks as if they also doubted his innocence. Dr. Beach told the reporter of the TIMES that in his opinion such violence had been used that there could not be two opinions on the matter among fair-minded men.

The Book-Trade Sale.

The sixth day of the book-trade sale, at Leavitt's auction-room, in Clinton-Hall, was more promising than those previous. The bidding was more vigorous and contested, so that the works brought very fair prices morning and evening, from the somewhat numerous purchasers. The following is a sample of the books offered, and their prices:

"Recollections of Felix Mendelssohn," by E. Devrient, large post 8vo, cloth, brought only 75 cents; same in half calf, gilt, $1 15; "McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary," 4 vols. in 2, cloth, worth £4 4, brought $5 12 per vol.; same in half Russia, only $8 89 per vol.; "Milner's History of the Church of Christ," 4 vols., calf, gilt, worth £4, brought $3 50 per vol.; "Montgomery's Poetical Works," 4 vols., 8vo, worth £2 2, brought $1 26 per vol.; same in morocco, $1 40 per vol.; "Wilson's Dispatches and Letters," 7 vols., brought $1 25 per vol.; "Harper's Florentine History," 5 vols., 8vo, $1 15 per vol.; "Nichol's Topographer and Genealogist," 3 vols., 8vo, worth £3 3, brought $3 50 per vol.; "Nowvate Calendar," 4 vols., 8vo, $2 13½ per vol.; "Bree's History of the Birds of Europe," 4 vols., 8vo, $2 50.

The New-Jersey State Fair.

The fourteenth annual State Fair of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society commenced yesterday, and will last four days. It was formally opened by Gen. N. N. Halsted. The day was occupied in bringing in articles for exhibition and the arrangement of the cattle. In the afternoon the races took place; the first for two-year olds for a purse of $200, and the second for gentlemen's roadsters that have never won money, to be driven by their owners, for a purse of $150. To-day there will be an exhibition of blooded horses, and races will take place each day of the Fair. On Thursday President Grant has promised to visit the grounds in the afternoon, on his way to Newark, where he will visit the Exposition building in the evening. On Friday there will be a grand parade and review of the Second Connecticut, Seventy-first New-York and Fifth New-Jersey Veteran Regiments.

Anniversary of Antietam.

The tenth anniversary of the battle of Antietam was celebrated yesterday by the veterans of this City and vicinity. Company B of the Seventy-ninth Regiment visited Lion Park and enjoyed a well-arranged programme of games and festivities. The veterans of the Turner Regiment, which, during the war, was reconstructed from the New-York Turnverein, celebrated the anniversary last night by a concert and ball at Turn Hall, in which the members of the Sangerrunde and the Veteran Vocal Society assisted.

THE REFORM DEMOCRACY.

Preparing for the Campaign by the Apollo Hall Party—Appointment of Committees.

A special meeting of the Democratic Reform General Committee was held, last evening, at Apollo Hall. Senator O'Brien, Henry L. Clinton, Marcus Ostertbourg, D. M. Porter, Ex-Coroner Flynn, and Alexander V. Davidson were among the earliest arrivals. Mr. Davidson, the Secretary, said the appointment of a Chairman pro tem. was in order, and, on motion of D. M. Porter, Judge Spaulding was chosen to fill that position.

The Chairman said that the meeting was called to take the necessary steps for perfecting the organization of the Committee. They were aware that the Municipal authorities had redistricted the City, increasing the number of electoral districts by several hundreds, which were without representation in the Committee. In view of that chance, it was thought unwise to take any action in relation to the general workings of the campaign until the vacancies had been filled, until there was a full representation in the Committee from every district. There was also another matter to which their attention would be directed—the securing of head-quarters for the Committee.

The following Committee was appointed, with power to perfect the organization of the General Committee: R. D. Hatch, Henry Murray, Francis M. Bixby, John Meere, Samuel Lewis, Nicolas Haughton and Peter Mitchell. Each election district is to have three representatives in the General Committee.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton congratulated them on the extraordinary reforms which had been brought about within the past two years; that the Tammany Ring, through the instrumentality of the Reform Democracy, had been exterminated. Two years ago that Ring was ruling this City with a rod of iron and stealing property by millions upon millions. Its chief members were now indicted criminals, who would have to take their chances the same as others who had violated the law. This result had been brought about by the Reform Democracy through their Committee. Reform was bound to move onward, and the next ticket they nominated, he ventured to say, would receive a majority greater than that at the last election. Let them organize thoroughly first and then nominate suitable men. (Applause.)

The Chairman announced that Apollo Hall had been secured for the General Committee's head-quarters during the campaign.

The Reformers Working—No Politics But Death to Tammany.

The Conference Committee of the Committee of Seventy assembled, yesterday morning, in John Foley's office, but did not remain there very long. Numerous letters were received from various associations, but there seems to have been but little progress made in the task of making out the County slate. As cited before in the TIMES, the wish of very many is that Ottendorfer should be Mayor; but the reporter of this paper was told by Mr. Myer Stern that the editor of the *Staats Zeitung* had distinctly refused the honor. Mr. Stern said that there was to be a meeting of the Committee of Seventy in the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday at noon, when the subject would be thoroughly canvassed. There is also to be a grand gathering of general conference of all the delegates from the different associations with the Executive Committee of the Seventy, and this is to take place either on Saturday or Monday. It is highly probable that the slate will be perfected at this last meeting. It is the desire of Reformers to make this an arrangement a purely local matter, having no coloring of politics whatsoever, with no leaning either toward Grant or Greeley, no friend save honesty, no foe save corruption. But Mr. Stern, who said this, admitted that they did not believe in the reform Tammany, spoken of by a contemporary, and that they were mortally opposed to all men who wore the Tammany stripe.

The Athletics of Philadelphia Again Beaten by the Mutuals.

The eighth game of the championship series between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, was played on the Union Grounds, yesterday. The Mutuals took the lead from the first inning, and increased it as the game progressed, winning eventually by a score of 10 runs to 3, the runs scored by the Athletics being due to errors by Start, Fulmer, and Pearce. In fielding the sides were about equal, and it was the fine batting of the Mutuals that won the game, Eggler, Hatfield, and Hicks being especially prominent. In the field McMullin and Start made remarkable running catches, Hicks also playing finely as catcher. The best fielding of the Athletics was accomplished by Malone, Mack, and Anson. The following is the record:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	—10
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Runs earned—Mutual, 6; Athletic, 0.
Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.
Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

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